B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO 224— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7 8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3 8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
26th Sept.	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,604
10th "	CHINA		7,952
17th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov	RANCHI		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th "	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th "	DEVANHA		8,451
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th "	RANCHI		16,10
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	RANPURA		16,586
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA.*	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th "	RANCHI		16,100
31st "	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th "	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
2nd "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
•Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
" " " Marseilles " 72, " 62, & " 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marseilles " 50, " " 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th "	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1925	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th "	Cargo Steamer	
1st Mar	ELORA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th "	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
10th Nov	SOUDAN	6,606	NARKUNDA
24th "	SICILIA*	6,813	
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,022	MONGOLIA

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
23rd Sept	BARALA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
25th "	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi
26th "	CHAKLA	Karachi and Kathiawar Coast ports
28th "	VETA	Karachi and Kathiawar Coast ports
30th "	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Bussreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	21st Sep,	29th Sep,
* Sado Maru,	T. Sonoyama,	5898	29th "	13th Oct,
Toyooka Maru.	S, Enya,	7098	16th Oct.	30th "
Totteri Maru.	G, Masuda.	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J, Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29 thNov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	355	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	285	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 2037 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,366	14 Sept.	25 Sept.
*Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5,850	13 Sept.	24 Sept.
Celebes Maru	J. Morita	5,863	25 Sep.	9 Oct.
Indo Maru	H. Gotoh	5,001	7 Oct.	21 Oct.
Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita.	6,751	11 Oct.	25 Oct.

*Passenger Steamer

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road. BOMBAY, No. 7

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries,
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Seniarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Modan	Djocia	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 25, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,500.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX. - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA - UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
} for Dyspepsia Heart-burn Flatulence, etc
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 40784
Branch— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our harges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—two REPRESENTATIVES for establishments of a Madras firm in North India, dealing in leathers. Only experienced men need apply, stating salary expected to Box No. 1002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1858

SALARY RS. 100—200 P.M.
IN 30 DAYS.

WE can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS, BY POST OR PERSONALLY Fastest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days' FREE trials. No MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Rawal College, (16) Rawalpindi.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG MOHAMMEDAN GRADUATE with excellent references is open to engagement, in any capacity in Bombay or for Abroad. Apply Box No. 991, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1828.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SHOPS FLATS and ROOMS for respectable Parsee and European families; Govardhandas Mansions, Sopari Baug Road, Parel. For particulars see MISTRY on the premises.
C R1818

A BLOCK TO BE LET to strict vegetarian Hindoos, Rent Rupees 225—a two shops especially good for motor accessories dealers are to be let, Rent rupees 400 and 175 Raval Building, Lamington Road, opp. N. Powell and Co.
C R1785.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Light and Airy Offices from Rupees Eighty per month at Phoenix Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate. Apply to PROPRIETOR within.
C R1849

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1243

FINEST KULU APPLES—Fresh Walnuts, 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5 inclusive of packing and postage. V. P. P. to all parts of India. Agent, ARAMGARH ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
R1788

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Talooka Chawrashi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
G R1850

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST or MISLAID—LOST one BONDED WAREHOUSE WARRANT No. 658 Bond No. 1687 of 27-11-24, for 5 Bales Cotton piece-goods of s s Clan Macuith, marked H. A. A./A. N. 6758/72 transferred in the name of Dhamanmal Isardass, Barbabhai Mohalla, Post No. 3, Mandvi, Bombay.
P.B. R1851

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MUSICAL MOMENTS—Rs. 3-5-0 nett V. P. P. from author Dr. Wijeyeratne Borella, Colombo. Press Opinions: "Musical Standard", London—The writer possesses true interest and sense of musical values. "Bombay Chronicle"—One of the best works in English musical literature. "Rangoon Times"—A book in which all lovers of music will delight. "Ceylon Times"—Unique work expressing modern Eastern feeling towards Western music.
T R1854

PERSONAL.

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA, (G.I.P. Rly. Malavali). RE-OPENS as usual on THURSDAY, the 1st of October, 1925. Only those having consumption of the First or Early Stage should seek admission. Site superb, Climate invigorating, Results excellent. If timely availed of, Cure a Certainty. For further particulars and Applications Forms, please write to: THE HON. SECRETARIES, The Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Karla, Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
P

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment." A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY, dated 28th July, 1924, granted by us in favour of Mr. Norman Vautin Tribble, is REVOKED and CANCELLED as from this date (3rd September, 1925)

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
3a, New London Street,
E. C. 3.
24120

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY, No. 104 of the East and West Insurance Co., Ltd., on the Life of late A. G. Sardesai for Rs. 1,500 is LOST or MISLAID. If found by anybody it is to be sent within a month to the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the Company will issue a New Policy.
24126

NOTICE.

MR. A. J. B. DE NEGRIS is authorized by us to canvass for Advertisements and information to appear in Thacker's Indian Directory, 1926. He is further empowered to collect monies on our behalf.

THACKER'S DIRECTORIES, LTD.
C24122

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS—1926.

PURSUANT to Section 28 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act as amended by the Bombay Legislative Council in 1925 subject to the assent of H. E. the Viceroy, Companies (other than Joint-Stock Companies) and firms already enrolled or claiming to be enrolled as voters in the Municipal Election Roll under preparation are requested to communicate to the Superintendent, Electoral Roll Department, Head Municipal Office, for being entered in the Roll, the name of the representative whom they desire to be authorised to vote on their behalf at contested Ward Elections of Councillors; failing such communication on or before the 31st October, 1925, only such person as produces to the Polling Officer, a General Power of Attorney from any firm or Company entered in the Ward Roll will be entitled to vote on behalf of it.

(Sd) H. B CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 15th September, 1925.
C24118

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "CEYLON MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 21st September, 1925, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or wirehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GWALIOR RACES
AUTUMN MEETING 1925.
24TH, 26TH AND 28TH OCTOBER.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that FIRST ENTRIES for all Races at the Meeting will CLOSE at 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, 30th September, 1925.

G. B. MARRIOTT,
Lt.-Col.
Secretary, Gwalior Races.

Telegraphic Address:—
"GHORDAUR", Gwalior.
C24027

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1304 of 1925.

SHORT CAUSE.

THE TULSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD., a Joint Stock Co., incorporated under the Indian Co.s' Act VII of 1913, having its Registered Office at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. HARSUKHDAS CHHOGMAL, a firm, carrying on business as Bankers and Commission Agents, at 393, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.

To,

The Defendants above named.

WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the above-named Defendants, whereof the following is the Concise Statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the Defendants a sum of Rs. 12,626/6/0 mentioned in the Plaint herein and interest and costs of the suit and further interest on Judgment; you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of October, 1925, at quarter past eleven O'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1925.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C24121

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3091 of 1924.

Messrs. COWASJI JEHANGIR AND CO., LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

NARANDAS PURSHOTUM KAPADIA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on and forming Plot No. 18 of the Ballard Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 758 square yards and 8/9 of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9779, together with the dwelling house building and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2852 (20), Street No. 425 and bounded, on or towards the East by land belonging to the said Trustees and beyond that by Plot No. 19, on or towards the West by Sprott Road, on or towards the North by Graham Road, on or towards the South by land belonging to the said Trustees and beyond that by Plot No. 17.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Commissioner.
C23917

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following C. I. Pipes and specials tested to a hydraulic pressure of 200 Lbs. per square inch. The articles may be Indian, British or Continental manufacture. The Firm giving the tender should give (1) The name of the maker of the pipes, (2) of what manufacture they will be, and the period within which they will give the delivery.

Name of the article	Approximate quantity required.	
6 in. C. I. pipes with plain spigot and socket joints.	7932 L. Feet.	
		No.
6 in. x 6 in. x 6 in.	T	1
6 in. x 6 in. x 3 in.	T	1
6 in. Bend 1/4th	.....	1
6 in. Bend 1/4th	.....	2
6 in. valve with spigot and socket tail pieces	.....	1

The Tenders should reach the undersigned not later than 1st of October, 1925. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) D. V. SOUNDANKAR.
Chairman,
Managing Committee,
Dhulia City Municipality.
C24117

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 431 of 1925.

SHORT CAUSE.

JUGJIWAN UJAMSEY MOOLJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Napean Sea Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ESMAIL HAJI MAHOMED ABRAHAM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,

The Defendant above-named.

WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiff has filed a Plaint in this Court against you the above-named Defendant, whereof the following is the Concise Statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees 3,450 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th day of March, 1924, till judgment, costs of this suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment; you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of October, 1925, at quarter past eleven O'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1925.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C24131

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1999 of 1925.

JAYANTILAL BABALDAS, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

GOPALJI NATHUBHOY ..... Defendant.

To,

The Defendant abovenamed,

THE abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed this suit claiming from you the sum of Rs. 2,363-14-3 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 19th of January, 1925, till judgment and costs interest on Judgment. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of October, 1925, at quarter past eleven O'clock, Standard Time in the forenoon to answer to abovenamed plaintiffs and to take notice that in default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1925.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.

Messrs. MULJEE PRADHAN & PEREIRA
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C 24124

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, INDIAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 2420 of 1921 Anantrao R. Pathare vs. Rangnath J. Pathare, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Bhatwady Lane, Girgaum Road, near Portuguese Church, a lot of household furniture consisting of cupboards, chairs, writing table, Book cases, Hanging Kerosine lamps, Indian Musical instruments, Harmonium, pedastals and pots, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS AT FORAS ROAD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at the Municipal Workshops at Foras Road stores such as W.I. Scrap, motor lorries, fire engine and boilers, motor car, canvas hose, steam boiler wheels, motor lamps, pumps, files, wooden barrels, brass scrap, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS MOTOR GARAGES AT GRANT ROAD FRERE BRIDGE FOR REMOVAL.

Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 95 of 1924 (Sahabai vs. Aishabai) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will to-day TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, Frere Bridge, opposite Petit Mansion in the compound of the Tutorial High School, the Corrugated iron sheets of motor Garages etc., for removal.

One lot of furniture such as cupboards, chairs, writing tables etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT and CO.,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20,521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CURWALWADY OR PANTHIR IN MAHIM AGAR, NEAR DADAR RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., the Liquidators for the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Curwalwady or Panthir in Mahim Agar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3460 square yards as per Collector's Bill registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 4486, Old Survey No. 486 and New Survey No. 1/1841 and Cadastral Survey No. 1263 of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 3369 (1), 3369 (2), 3369 (3), 3370 and 3371, Street Nos. 833, 833(a) 833(b), 834, and 835 and bounded on or towards the East by the part of Shamrao Pandurang, on or towards the West by the part of Kashinath Damodharji Joshi on or towards the North by a Public Road and the part of Nicholas Francis Dias and on or towards the South by the part of Sadanand Trimbakji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

POLICE!
POLICE! POLICE!
WENTY GIRLS VANISH!
SEE! SEE! SEE!
INTO
THE
NET"
ith EDNA MURPHY and
JACK MULHALL
RICHARD E. ENRIGHT
e Commissioner of New York City
OLLOW THE SEARCH BY THE
POLICE TO FIND THEM
T'S A SENSATION!
COMPLETE IN 7 REELS
ELIX LAUGHS LAST"
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME :—6, 8, & 10 P. M.
ATHE CINEMA
OYAL OPERA HOUSE.

T THE PUBLIC REQUEST
ontinued for another Week
Popular Film
CHANDER-RAO-
MORE
OR
URDER OF SHIVAJI"
AT THE
NEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
SUPER PRODUCTION OF
NITED PICTURES SYNDICATE,
Written and Directed by
MR. N. D. SARPOTDAR.
Photographed by
MR. P. S. TALGIGRI.
ok this Film at UNITED PICTURES
SYNDICATE, Dadakar Building,
Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
RISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
NEW CHURNEY ROAD
Will Screen
CHANDRA
KANTH"
OR
"FILIAL DUTY" AND
EARCH OF MAGIC JEWEL."
Super-production of Krishna Films Co.;
ull of Adventures, Jealousy, Passion,
acrifice and Devotion to Parents.
USUAL TIME AND MODERATE
RATES.

OR SALE OF THE COPIES
OF THE
MBAY CHRONICLE.
AT
SECUNDERABAD
bly to the
DISTRIBUTING AGENT
for
H. E. H. NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
. V. MUTHANNA, B. Com.
Ramakrishna Stores,
Market Street, SECUNDERABAD.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

21st. Sept. 1925.

Reuter reported to-day unchanged to 5 points lower in New York futures. The market was quiet. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 6 points down.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable under date 19th inst. from their Liverpool firm:—

"Prefer awaiting Bureau Report before operating, meanwhile if market declines think it is a good time to buy."

Note:—The World's spinners takings of American cotton for week ending 18th Sept. were 243,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 1281,000 bales against 941,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 340,000 bales.

Although a slight change was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier at Rs. 432 1/2 i.e. Rs. 4 1/2 lower than Saturday's closing rate for Broach April/May. The market opened easier on reports of rains in Khandesh and Berar districts. On selling by jobbers and Commission Houses the prices eased to Rs. 431 but again improved to Rs. 433 on Shroffs buying. Again going down to Rs. 431 the market advanced to Rs. 434 on shroffs and Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 433 1/2. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 433 and going up to Rs. 434 1/2 closed steady at Rs. 432 1/2 Shroffs were moderate sellers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 414 and gradually advancing to Rs. 417 1/2 closed at Rs. 416 1/2. Commission Houses were moderate sellers whilst Bazar operators were buyers. F.G. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 369.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday and the enquiry was nominal. About 1,500 Bs. are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS, 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Fully Good Broach April/May	432½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	368
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	415½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Fully Good Broach April/May	433
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	369
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	416

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Sept. 21.

	Ready.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M. G.	430	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	410	394
Bengal F. G. M. G.	380	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M. G.	410	.....
Sindh-Punjab F. G. M. G.	390	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/70	468
Wardha-Hinghat Fine M.G.	430/40	462
Nagpur Fine M.G.	430/40	462
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	443
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	420/30	448
Dhamangaon Fine M. G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	390/420	438
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	390/420	438
Mulkapur Fine M. G.	390/400	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	390/400	430
Khandesh F. G. M. G.	380/85	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	470	467
Broach Fully Good M. G.	455	.....
Muthia Fine M. G.	.....	425
Muthia F. G. M. G.	.....	415
Dharwar S. G.	445	.....
Coompta M. G.	440/45	.....
Westerns M. G.	410/20	.....
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	420/25	.....
Cambodia M. G.	470/90	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th September, 1925:—

Cotton	329 Bs.
Wheat	4433 Cwts.
Linseed	603 ,,
Rape, etc.	1032 ,,
Gingellyseed	890 ,,
Poppyseed	144 ,,
Groundnuts	235 ,,
Castorseed	5994 ,,
Rice	2139 ,,
Myrabollams	138 ,,
Cottonseed	698 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Grain	1310 ,,
Juwar	183 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	210 ,,
Bajri	699 ,,
Coal	1220 Tons

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 21.

In full-pressed Bales	19—9—25	This year	Since 1st September Last year
Khandesh	11	454	1,389
Central India	197	3,329	4
Barsi and Nagar	..	620	1,331
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	123	..
Berar	..	2,342	1,171
Central Provinces	105	1,145	116
Total Oomras	253	8,013	3,970
Dholera	374	1,850	301
N.W. Provinces	101	1,912	..
Rajputana	94	734	56
Sind-Punjab	20	1,212	345
Broach	..	..	183
Coompta & Dharwar	..	5,125	1,166
Westerns-Northerns	..	3,840	2,448
Cocanada	..	507	304
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	..	2,685	1,989
Persian	..	514	236
American	..	..	..
Egyptian and African	42	6,093	3,568
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	829	31,507	15,140

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	19—9—25	1st Sept. to 17th Sept. This year.	Last year
Europe	1,327	19,828	6,515
Japan & China	1,024	18,366	48,596
Coast Ports	..	670	1,239
Up-country by Rail	..	320	1,195
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	5,245	4,930
Total	2,351	44,430	62,474

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

RATES FOR BRASS AND COPPER DAILY QUOTATIONS.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
—Do—	1	58 0 0
—Do—	1 1/4	58 0 0
—Do—	1 1/2	58 0 0
—Do—	1 3/4	58 0 0
—Do—	2	58 0 0
German Brass	3/4 to 2	57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	63 4 0
—Do—	1	63 4 0
—Do—	1 1/4	63 4 0
—Do—American	1 1/2	63 8 0
—Do—	1 3/4	63 8 0
—Do—	2	63 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 8 0
Panchteka Joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, Country		27 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		56 0 0
—Do—Do— 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		63 4 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		63 8 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		63 4 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Sept. 21, 6-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
READY:—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	8 5
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	8 5
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	58 0 0	8 8
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 4 0	11 14
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 2 0	11 12
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 10 0	13 4
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 1
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 4 0	12 13
Teelseed, White 85-15	70 0 0	14 12
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	14 4
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	13 12
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	12 13
Poppyseed, White		13 11
Groundnuts	69 0 0	13 14
Mowraseed		10 2
Barley		6 3
Castorseed	59 0 0	11 14
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery.		
Jira	10 0 0	
FORWARD.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 5 6	
Wheat, Sept.	8 6 3	
Linseed, May	13 6 3	
Linseed, Sept.	13 3 6	
Groundnuts.		
Cotton Seed.		
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec.-Jan.		
Castor Seed.		
Cotton Seed.		

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Sept. 21.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	3	69 4
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	22 4
Eastern	£ 5	5 p.c.	80
Imperial	500	1410	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	362 8
Union	72	..	3 4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	5 12
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	27 4
Indian Cement O.	350	..	26
Katni Cement O.	100	..	22 8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	90
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1 12
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	45 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	802 8
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	14 2
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	112 8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	83
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	79 8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	71
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	70
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	75
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	94
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	642 8
UpperSind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	75
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	180
Scindia Steam	30	..	6 15
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	465
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	800
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	91 4
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	60 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	761 4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	830
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	..	75
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	340
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	495
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	475
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	990
Indian Cotton	125	20	201 4
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	205 × D
New Berar	500	80	800
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	640
New Prince of Wales	500	61	815
Velkart U. P.	500	50	670
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	105
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	10
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	357 8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	86 4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 6
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	..	..	4 11
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	225	250
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	90
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	325
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	600
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.	90
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	27 12
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	47 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	..	13
Thacker	50	..	200
Telephone	50	1	21
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	550
Nepiter	15	..	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 6
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	700
Jican	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	360
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	761 4
Bombay Industrial	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	350
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	30
Century	100	20y	321 4
Central India O.	100	16	463 12
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	410
Ceylon	100	..	40
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	92 8
Coorla	100	7	125
Crescent	100	6	193
Currimbhoy	250	..	310
David	500	..	350
Dawn	250	40	525
Damond O.	100	..	11
Ei D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	235
Edward Sassoon	200	..	120
Elphinstone O.	100	..	20
Emperor Edward	500	..	300
Fazulbhoy	250	25	767 8
Finlay	100	20	130
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	550
Globe	100	..	41 4
Gokak	100	7	97 8 +D
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1025
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	110
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	220 0
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	325
Indian Woollen	50	..	4
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand	500	..	52 8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	8	77 8
Kilachand	25	..	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	965
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4525
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	22 8
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	91
Madras United	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2300
Matheradas	100	..	110
Mayer Sassoon	500	..	105
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2325
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	150
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	190
New Great Eastern	200	10y	252 8
Oamamshahi (100)	75	..	67
Pearl	250	12	405
Phoenix	100	15	410
Planet	100	..	10
Premier	100	..	42 8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	23 12
Sassoon Silk	500	..	475
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9325
Simplex	250	..	93 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	57 8
Standard	500	100	1200
Swadeshi	100	18	426 4 +D
Swan	100	50	151 4
Tata Mill O.	500	..	60
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1650
Vishnu P.	500	35	520
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	500

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	..	360
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	305
Bombay Dyeing	742-8	763-4	741-4	761-4
Century	307-8	323-12	305	321-4
Central India	447-8	455	446-4	453-12
Colaba Land	..	..	..	92-8
Crescent	187-8	191-4	177-8	190
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	120
Fazulbhoy	745	772-8	741-4	767-8
Finlay	..	..	..	130
Globe	..	..	..	41-4
Gokak	..	..	..	97-8
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	190
Indore Malwa	347-8	355	346-4	355
Kohinoor	..	..	..	965
Madhowjee	..	..	..	91-4
Mathuradas	..	..	..	100
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	92-8
Mysore	..	..	..	110
New Great	242-8	252-8	240	252-8
Pabaney	..	..	..	235
Pearl	392-8	407-8	387-8	405
Phoenix	..	..	..	410
Simplex	..	..	..	93-12
Swadeshi	422-8	428-12	417-8	426-4
Swan Mills	..	..	..	151-4
Tata Mill	..	..	..	57-8
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	..	..	..	105
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	75
„ Tram Co., Ord.	..	..	..	91 4
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	5-12
Indian Cement	..	..	..	26
Central India Mining	..	..	..	27-4
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	22-8
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	45-8
Tata Hydro	750	762-8	747-8	761-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..	..	..	13
Tata Iron & Steel, Def	..	..	..	47-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept 21.

	Rs.	a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	69	
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	87	
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	95	13
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	99	15
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	99	15
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103	0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105	9
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101	4
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102	3
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104	3
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104	11
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105	3
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1965	109	4
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974	75	8
4 per cent. Municipal 1974	75	0
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974	75	0
6 per cent. Port Trust 1930	101	0
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49	101	0
„ 1954	101	14

Tone of Market:—Market steady but quite.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper, Rs. 69.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86-8.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929 47, Rs. 95-12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935, Rs. 96.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55, Rs. 99-15.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1928, Rs. 105-9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 101-6-0

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 104-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 104-10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-3.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935, Rs. 109-2.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954, Rs. 101-10.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 11 9
—Do—	No. 20 1/2	0 12 9
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 11 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 11 2
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 11 6
Sattara	No. 10 1/2	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40-1	1 3 6
—Do—	No. 42-2	1 5 6
—Do—	No. 20	0 15 0
—Do—	No. 32	1 1 6

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 19.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—Sept Oct. value £21 3/8

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—Oct/Dec. paid 40/3

Jan/Apl. sellers 40/3

Cuban Sugar Sept. value 11/4 1/2

METAL.

London, Sept. 19.

Tin Block £200 3/9

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/6 1/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 760.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 800.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 785.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T, Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 216.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 156¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.84-11/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 102.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs 110.00.
London—Rome Liras 118.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market quiet steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 1/8.
Bank Demand 1/6 5/32.
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 13/32.
Fcs. Demand 757.
American Dollars 274
Hongkong Dollars 163.
Shanghai 216.
Japan 112.
Singapore 156 3/4
Market:—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Sept. 19.

Stockholm	18.06
Christiania	23.00
Amsterdam	12.06
Switzerland	25.71
Belgium	109 75
Athens	332.50

London, Sept. 19.

Exchange on London in Paris 102.35
Exchange on London in Germany 20.36
Exchange on London in Italy 118.05

New York, Sept. 19.

Demand Bills 4.84.31

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

3 Months, 3-7/8 per cent.
6 Months, 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate, 4½ per cent.
Money Call, 1 per cent.
Money 1 Month, 1 per cent.
Money 3 Months, 2 per cent.
Money 6 Months, 3½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy
Imperial Bank of India Rate, 4 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 19.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 18 1/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Sovereigns ready, 13-6-0.
Sovereigns forward, 13-5-6.
National Bank Bar gold, 21-7-6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-4-3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-4-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 74-10.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 74-7-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 74-0-0.

London, Sept. 19.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11½.
Silver ready, d. 32-12.
Silver forward, d. 32-12.

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady.—Bears covering.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Ready:—31-4-6.
Vaida Asho—Opening 21-4, at 6 p.m. 21-4.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 21-3-3, at 6 p.m. 21-3-3.

Teji Mandi—
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-1-6.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 0-3-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Ready:—74-15.
Vaida Asho—Opening 74-2, highest 74-3, at 6 p.m. 74-8.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 73-12, highest 74, at 6 p.m. 74.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-14-0.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 1-3-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

Widespread rain has fallen in Burma, Assam and Deccan. Rain fall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Central India, the West Central Provinces, North Hyderabad, and the North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Bengal, the East Central Provinces, Malabar and South-East Madras.

Shief amounts are:—Cherrapunji four inches; Dibrugarh one; Dhubri six; Jalpaiguri three; Nagpur one; Ahmednagar four; and Hanamkonda and Vizagapatam one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 21st Sept. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 21st Sept. 1923.	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct	In Ct
Colaba Point ..	0 0 2	47 35	76 7	47 11
Fort	..	52 56	74 37	53 57
J. J. Hospital	..	49 97	77 46	57 78
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Co.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, Sept. 20th

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.862 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	76.6 "
Dew Point	74.3 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	78%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	5 6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83 0 "
Minimum do. do. ..	79.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW. NNE, NW, NNW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	159 miles
Fall of Rain	0.02 inches
Total fall during month ..	3.40 "
Do, do year.. ..	50.14 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m, of 21st. Sept. ..	0 00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Sep	h. m.	ft in	Sep	h. m.	ft in
M	21	0 49	28 0	21	6 34	17 2
		12 55	27 8		18 52	16 2
Tu	22	1 23	27 8	22	7 7	18 0
		13 25	27 3		19 23	16 3
W	23	2 5	27 3	23	7 44	18 9
		14 0	26 6		20 1	7 10
Th.	24	2 54	26 6	24	8 39	20 0
		14 43	25 8		20 50	17 3
Fr.	25	3 55	26 0	25	9 40	20 9
		15 41	24 9		21 58	17 9
Sat.	26	3 34	25 8	25	9 10	20 5
		15 14	25 0		21 32	18 5
Sun	27	6 57	25 9	27	13 31	20 5
		18 49	24 8			

	Sunrise	Sunset.
Sept. 23 (Wed)	6h. 27m.	6m. 36m.
Sept. 24 (Thu.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 35m.
Sept. 25 (Fri.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 34m.
Sept. 26 (Sat.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 33m.
Sept. 27 (Sun.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 32m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 21st September 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the southeast of the province and in general clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the northern and eastern districts. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the east of the province; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded over the northwest of the province and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature was above normal, while night temperature was almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual in east Rajputana. Temperature was almost normal except at Kotah, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.13" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and temperature was higher than usual in east Kathiawar and at Indore and the minimum lower in north Gujarat; elsewhere temperature was almost normal.

The Central Provinces.—Akola has had 0.28" of rain, Amraoti 0.15" and Nagpur 1.06". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect as Saugor. Day temperature was generally above normal; night temperature was almost as usual in the whole of the province.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature did not dicer much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 88.0 deg. (3deg above normal) and a minimum value of 71.0 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.30" of rain, Ahmedagar 3.75", Poona 0.40", Sholapur 0.20", Bijapur and Hyderabad each 0.10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in north Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was below normal at Nizamabad; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

General Remaks.—Thundershowers are again reported from the interior of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan, and local in Central India West, the west Central Provinces and south Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those alreday mentioned, are Cochin 0.15" and Coimbatore 0.30".

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 20th September 1925 issued from Simla:

Thundershowers are again reported from many stations in the Peninsula and the Bay monsoon has been normally active in Murma and Assam. Rainfall has been nearly general inAssam, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad and local in Burma and Berar. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, south Hyderabad, Mysore, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Bassein one inch; Diamond Island, Bhamo one and a half; Myitkvina one; Dhubri one and a half; Cox's Bazar, Sholapur two; Nizamabad, Gulbarga, Coimbatore one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 21ST OF SEPT. 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL, Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal.
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.99	1.30	—0.39	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	2.40	4.99	—2.59	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	24.56	22.11	+2.44	34.77
Lahore	..	15.85	14.69	+1.16	19.62
Hissar	..	11.17	11.04	+0.13	14.47
Ambala	..	30.98	22.64	+8.35	30.49
Delhi	..	18.94	21.83	—2.89	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	0.03	29.70	22.60	+7.10	26.96
Mainpuri	..				27.07
Jhansi	..	29.56	31.56	—2.00	36.17
Cawnpore	..	40.56	30.51	+1015	35.92
Allahabad	..	58.68	42 52	+2616	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	4.17	2.23	+1.94	3.68
Karachi	..	3.40	5.89	— 2 49	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	6.03	9.18	—3.15	11.79
Ajmer	..	8.59	18.01	—9.42	20.66
Jaipur	..	11.23	21.22	—9.99	24.21
Kotah	..	20.91	25.53	—4.62	28.23
Mount Abu	..	37.02	57.06	— 2003	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	..	2.96	13.03	—1007	14.39
Dwarka	..	8.73	12.31	—3.58	13.52
Veraval	..	16.76	17.00	—0.24	18.80
Rajkot	..	9.18	24.02	—1484	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	14.33	19.27	—4.94	21.20
Gujarat—					
Surat	..	24.53	37.50	—1297	40.97
Ahmedabad	..	21.87	27.08	—5.21	28.83
Deesa	..	13.04	23.06	—1002	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	0.13	23.16	26.51	—3.35	28.19
Indore	..	16.72	29.11	—1239	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	..	57.50	47.96	+9.54	55.11
Saugor	..	45.98	39.53	+6.45	44.95
Hoshangabad	..	35.69	43.39	—7.70	48.83
Khandwa	0.28	14.75	25.31	—1058	29.63
Akola	0.15	17.70	24.82	— 7.12	31.35
Amraoti	1.06	31.52	36.16	—4.64	33.05
Nagpur	..	54.27	40.77	+1050	48.97
Chanda	..	35.16	43.97	—8.82	51.90
Raipur	0.02	55.99	43.09	+1290	50.83
Konkan—Bombay	0.06	47.35	64.81	—1746	70.63
Ratnagiri	..	67.56	91.05	—2369	99.98
Mormugao	..	72.86	83.74	—1080	94.95
Karwar	0.30	10899	10564	+335	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	3.75	12.67	16.69	—4.02	22.23
Ahmednagar	0.40	15.40	15.85	—0.45	22.33
Poona	0.20	11.82	18.80	—6.98	27.11
Sholapur	0.10	14.80	19.63	—5.03	28.45
Bijapur	0.09	7.11	12.35	— 5.24	20.99
Belgaum	..	37.31	37.01	+0.30	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	11.51	22.06	—1055	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	..	24.57	33.78	—9.21	40.08
Hyderabad	0.10	16.13	22.79	—6.66	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	..	117.16	104.30	+12.86	125.68
Calicut	..	98.16	85.80	+1236	117.16
Cochin	0.15	57.47	70.59	—1312	114.51
Trivandrum	..	20.08	27.77	—7.69	64.51
Ceylon— Colombo	1.13	24.20	19.89	+4.31	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	0.02	20.86	22.42	—1.56	41.59
Bellary	..	2.89	9.38	—6.50	20.51
Cuddapah	..	15.86	17.18	—1.33	31.25
Madras	0.05	11.39	13.87	—2.48	50.74
Bangalore	..	12.28	17.13	—4.85	35.37
Coimbatore	0.30	4.87	5.12	—0.25	22.2
Trichinopoly	..	12.63	9.92	+2.71	38.19
Negapatam	..	4.37	9.46	—5.08	54.98

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Sept. 21.

	Rs. a. p
Khadi:—	
Textile	0 15 0
Century	0 14 0
E. D. Sassoon	0 14 0
Elphinstone	0 14 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—	
Standard per lb.	1 3 6
Century per lb.	1 3 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 4 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 4 0
Textile per lb.	1 4 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 3 6
Pearl per lb.	1 4 0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 2 0
Swan per lb.	1 3 0
Finlay per lb.	1 3 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 4 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No.	5202/5203
Rachael per lb.	1 4 0
Pearl per lb.	1 4 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb	1 2 6
Long Cloth x Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 3 6
Kohinoor per lb.	1 4 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 3 0
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 3 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 2 0
David per lb.	1 2 0
Tata per lb.	1 2 3
Edward Mohar per lb.	1 2 0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 1 6
Western Mill per lb.	1 3 0
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 5 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 3 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 4 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 4 0
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	5 8 0
Phoenix per piece	5 4 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 0 0
Pearl Pahaney 25 per piece	5 5 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	5 7 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	6 12 0
Bombay United per piece	6 4 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	5 13 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	5 0 0
Gabran No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pahaney	9 9 0
Hindustan	9 11 0
Sabsa:—	
Century	1 3 6
Textile	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	1 3 0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21.

S S City of Yokohama, Macdonald, Liverpool.
S S Baroda, Hullo, Busreh.
S S Bassano, Jones, Hull.
S S Reichenfels, Schwary, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 22.

S S Scindia, Mathews, Liverpool.
S S Indus Maru, Mori, Kobe.

LOADING.

Sept. 21.

Steamer Catherine, Redcliffe for Antwerp.
Steamer Hatipara for Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, September 21).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Cracovia 4566, Trieste 1/x L Trieste.
2 Rampura 9268 London 26/9 M M Co.
5 Sirsa, 3387, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
6 Hatipara, 4893, Karachi, 26/9, M M & Co.
8 Ct. Yokohama 4721 Karachi 27/9, K N & Co.
10 Karapara, 3647, Dprban, 7/10 M M and Co.
13 Overstone 3247 Karachi 24/9 Grahams.
15 Flowergate, 3226, Hull, 19/9, L E Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Cl. Keith 3557, Calicut 25/9 J F & Co.
4 Varela 1932 Basra 25/9 M M & Co.
7 Trident 2689 N.F., N.F. Graham T Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D and E Jaljyoti, 2698, Rangoon, 24/9, Scindia S N Co.
F Vasna 2043 Basra 2/x M M & Co.
F Hatarana, 4592, Calcutta, N.F., M M and Co.
G Laxmi, 124, M Coast, N.F., R Assaria and Co.
K Dalgoma 3571 N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
M Nordmark, 906, N.F., N.F., L E Ltd.
P Gogra 3151 N.F., N.F. M M & Co.
P Howra, 4096, N.F. M.M. and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

Sept. 21.

FROM LONDON.

China due about 25th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 2nd October, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH.

Hatipura due about 19th September Agent M M & Co.
Nirvana due about 5th October, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Keith due about 18th September Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 1st October, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Weissenfels due about 30th September, Agent L Edward Ld.

FROM GOTHENBURGH.

Taiwan due about 30th September, Agent G T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th September Agent L T Co.
Pilsna due about 18th October, Agent I Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk, due about 6th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Harvard due about 9th October, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algic, due about 20th September, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Ceylon Maru due about 17th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore due about 23rd September, Agent P and O S N Co.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, Sept. 15.—Our market during the past week has been quiet with no transactions of importance recorded and prices in most sections have shown a slight falling off compared with those of the previous week.

Although stocks generally are below normal, enquiry for replacements are very meagre and few forward parcels are reported to have been booked.

A revival of the demand for Home Shirtings is expected shortly to meet the season's requirements but as these styles have for so long remained neglected, dealers will require to see an improvement in the clearances before increasing their commitments.

Considerable importance is attached to the decision which will be made next week in connection with the future policy of the market regarding forward business, and opinion appears to be generally in favour of a removal of the restrictions.

Grey Shirtings.—Clearances have been slightly better and there is a small demand from the up-country centres where it is anticipated that an improvement will shortly take place. Values are on a very low level, due chiefly to the keen competition from Indian and Japanese manufacturers, and a considerable adjustment will therefore be necessary between these rates and Home prices before business can materialize.

Grey Dhooties.—This section is quiet with sales meagre and values showing a decline of 1 to 2 annas, while a further reduction is expected. Ready sales at cheap rates have been negotiated but forward business is very small, with enquiry chiefly for the heavier qualities.

Whites.—The market is quite with the offtake poor and values have again registered a decline of 1 anna. No forward business is reported although it is thought that fair qualities will be found ready for disposal when the restrictions are removed.

Miscellaneous.—Retail sales are good, and prices remain unchanged, but dealers are not interested in "to arrive" offerings.

Yarn.—There is practically no demand for Home spinnings, and the market is quiet and dull.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 9-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 12-10-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 13-4-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10¼ lbs. Rs. 15-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 16-2-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-0-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 7-12-0 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40.000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 26-2; Wh. Shtgs. 98 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 20-8; Wh. Shtgs. 99 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 21-8; Wh. Shtgs. Raja 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 9-2; per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Considerably more activity has been apparent in the local Yarn market during the week and clearances show some improvement. Values have appreciated from 3 to 6 pies and certain sales have been negotiated for November delivery, but the demand for shipment is still disappointing.

Some mills are reported to have sold their production almost to the end of the year, while others continue to follow a hand to mouth policy.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 3-10-6 to Rs. 3-14-6.
Mule 12½s. Rs. 3-12-6 to Rs. 4-1-6.
Mule 14½s. Rs. 3-15-6 to Rs. 4-3-6.
Mule 16½s. Rs. 4-3-6 to Rs. 4-7-6.
Mule 20½s. Rs. 4-8-6 to Rs. 4-12-0.
Mule 22s. Rs. 4-11-6 to Rs. 4-15-6.

COAL.

There has been a little more enquiry during the week for superior qualities of coal, but secondary sorts are decidedly flat. Raisings are good and will continue so until the Pujas, when they will drop away.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.

11 and 12 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.

10 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.

Raneegunge—Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.

GUNNY MARKET.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report dated 15th September:—

Heavy Goods.—Since the issue of the final June forecast, there has been a strong demand and prices have registered a material advance. A large trade has been transacted in the forward positions, with Hy. C's and A. Twills the chief items of interest, while Cornsacks have been done in quantity for the present season.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for October at Rs. 46-0-0 to Rs. 47-0-0, for January at Rs. 46-4-0, (24 ozs.) for October at Rs. 45-0-0; Twill Sacking 22"/13 ozs. (8x8) for September-October and October at Rs. 25-0-0, 22"/13 ozs. (10x12) for October-December and January-March at Rs. 28-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready at Rs. 86-0-0, for September at Rs. 87-0-0 to Rs. 88-0-0, for October-December at Rs. 85-0-0, for November-December at Rs. 86-0-0, for December at Rs. 84-0-0 to Rs. 86-0-0, for January-February at Rs. 84-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for October at Rs. 150-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 75-12-0, for October-December at Rs. 74-0-0 to Rs. 76-0-0, November-March at Rs. 72-8-0, for January-March at Rs. 76-0-0 to Rs. 76-4-0 to Rs. 75-8-0 to Rs. 76-0-0, for April-June at Rs. 75-0-0; Woolpacks (10 lbs.) for September at Rs. 3-0-6.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Ready at Rs. 65-8-0 to Rs. 68-8-0, for September at Rs. 65-8-0 to Rs. 69-8-0 to Rs. 68-4-0 to Rs. 69-0-0, for September-October at Rs. 69-0-0, for October at Rs. 65-8-0 to Rs. 69-0-0, for October-November at 67-8-0, for early November at Rs. 65-0-0 to Rs. 68-0-0, for November at Rs. 67-0-0; A. Twill (48 in. x 46 in.) for November and March at Rs. 79-4-0 basis; Woolpacks for September-October and November at Rs. 3-7-0, for November-December and January-June at Rs. 3-4-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for October-December at Rs. 49-8-0, for January-March at Rs. 50-0-0; Hy. C.'s for October at Rs. 66-0-0 to Rs. 67-8-0, for October-November at Rs. 66-0-0, for October-December at Rs. 65-0-0 to Rs. 66-8-0, for October-March at Rs. 66-0-0, for November-March at Rs. 65-0-0 to Rs. 66-0-0, for December-March at Rs. 67-0-0, for January at Rs. 66-0-0, for January-March at Rs. 65-4-0 to Rs. 68-6-0 to Rs. 67-0-0, for A. Twills for October-March at Rs. 80-0-0, for November-December at Rs. 79-0-0 to Rs. 80-0-0, for November-March at Rs. 79-0-0, for January-March at Rs. 78-0-0 to Rs. 81-0-0 to Rs. 80-0-0, for March and April at Rs. 80-0-0, for April-May at Rs. 78-8-0 to Rs. 79-0-0, for April-June at Rs. 79-0-0; A. Twills (safety sewn), for November-December at Rs. 82-8-0 to Rs 83-8-0, for January-March at Rs. 81-8-0 to Rs. 83-8-0, for April-May and April-June at As. 82-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2 lb.) for April-June at Rs. 60-0-0; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 65-4-0 to Rs. 65-12-0, for September at Rs. 63-8-0 to Rs. 65-0-0, for October-December at Rs. 65-0-0 to Rs. 66-0-0, for January-March at Rs. 64-8-0 to Rs. 66-4-0.

Hessians.—The final Jute Forecast was issued at the beginning of the week, shewing an estimated outturn of 7,851,328 Bales. This estimate, being much below what was generally anticipated, had the effect of immediately forcing up prices and the market became very excited. Shippers and speculators have been keen buyers throughout the interval, and a considerable trade has transpired for all positions from October to June at rapidly advancing rates. River Plate buyers have again operated and a large business has been done in 11 porter cloth for near shipment. Mills generally have met the demand freely.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 18-9-0 to Rs. 19-11-0 to Rs. 19-8-0, for September at Rs. 19-2-0 to Rs. 18-10-0 to Rs. 19-11-0 to Rs. 19-8-0, for October-December at Rs. 19-2-0 to Rs. 18-13-0 to Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 19-10-0, for October-March at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-12-0, for January-March at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 19-12-0, for January-June at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-8-0, for April-June at Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 19-8-0.

Hessian Bags 54 in. x 27 in. ex 40 in. 8 ozs. for October-December at Rs. 39-8-0 to Rs. 40-0-0.

Hessian Bags 56 in. x 28 in. ex 40 in. 8 ozs. for October-December at Rs. 41-8-0 to Rs. 42-0-0.

11 Porters for Ready and September at Rs. 24-12-0 to Rs. 24-9-0 to Rs. 25-4-0, for Early October at Rs. 24-8-0 to Rs. 24-4-0 to Rs. 25-0-0, for October at Rs. 24-10-0 to Rs. 25-0-0, for October-December at Rs. 24-0-0 to Rs. 24-14-0, for October-March at Rs. 23-12-0 to Rs. 24-6-0, for January-March at Rs. 23-8-0 to Rs. 24-8-0, for January-June at Rs. 23-8-0 to Rs. 24-4-0, for April-June at Rs. 23-4-0 to Rs. 24-0-0.

45 in./11 ozs. for September at Rs. 28-0-0 to Rs. 28-4-0.

(Continued from Column 6.)

hasty and ill-considered and even so cool and impartial a man as R. B. Ramanbhai agreed in this finding. The Chief Officer, however, seems to feel that it was only part of the policy to harass and discredit him and that there would be no place for him as Chief Officer if the verdict was approved by the Board. The Board, however, could not naturally take this view and it approved the findings of the Committee And it is asked: Will the Chief Officer stick to his words?

Always Merry and Bright.

Nothing is more infectious than good humour, and a cheerful disposition is always welcome.

High spirits, a happy outlook, and a hearty appetite are the daily reward of those who take a pinch of Kruschen Salts in their first cup of tea or coffee every morning. And why?

Because Kruschen Salts contain the correct proportions of the six salts of Nature that are *necessary* for healthy life. If through faulty digestion, overwork, worry, and too little exercise, your body cannot get enough of those six salts from your food, then what follows? Headaches, constipation, liver and kidney disorders, rheumatism, gout and a host of other troubles.

Kruschen Salts should be your safeguard. As much as will cover a silver 4-anna piece is tasteless in your tea or coffee, but taken that way every morning Kruschen clears the impurities out of your system, keeps your body healthy and your spirits "always merry and bright." Buy a bottle to-day.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 14.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson is announced to arrive here in connection with his Gujerat tour in the beginning of November and the local officials have already begun to make arrangements for his reception. It is decided to organise a Scout rally at the time and in his honour and to collect Rs. 3000/- for the purpose. A Committee, too is appointed to go through this unenviable task and even though it might consist of busy men who have no leisure for national or other beneficient activities of any kind there can be no doubt that it will be gone through with all aparent enthusiasm. On the other hand it is not yet clear what the non-official reception which really matters will be, although signs are not wanting to show that it will be such as to be hardly appreciated in the official world. Already Kaira, under the leadership of Durbar Gopaldas, has declared for a boycott of the visit and it is hardly likely that Ahmedabad will take a different course. As yet, however, the non-official world is silent and one cannot say what it will do.

THE SANITATION PROPAGANDA

The new Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the local Municipality, Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, has issued a number of instructions as to how people could co-operate in preserving sanitation in the city and this had been followed last week by a lecture on their basis by the President, Mr. Vallabhai. Gandhiji too has been writing for the last two weeks in the "Navajivan" ps to how people can help in preserving and advancing sanitation and although his remarks are of a general nature and apply both to towns and villages, they cannot fail to have a certain local effect. We are, thus, having a sort of sanitation-propaganda and looking to actual conditions in the city it cannot be said that it is either premature or unnecessary.

PHYSICAL CULTURE EXHIBITION.

The local "Saranpur Sarvajanik Vyayam Mandir" conducted by that well-known enthusiast and organiser, Mr. Ambalal Balkrishna Purani, has arranged an Exhibition of Physical Culture Apparatus, both Eastern and Western, as also of literature bearing on the subject and it will be opened on the 'Dussera' day. The Gujerat Vidya Pith too is organising a Sports Competition in the first week of October—on the 1st and 2nd of that month—and is inviting all national schools to take part in it. The sports will be held on the grounds of the Proprietory High School at Kankaria.

KHADI WORK IN KATHIAWAR.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Rajkiya Parishad has decided to spend Rs. 84000/- in encouraging the manufacture of Khadi in Kathiawar. The sum will be utilised mainly in providing Charkhas and allowing concession rates for spinning or weaving to those agriculturists who stock their own cotton for the purpose but who are unable to perform either or both these kinds of work themselves.

A new spirit seems to be coming in in the life of our students. The promoters of the Youth Lodge, which is mostly a theosophical organisation, are making it more and more active and this has induced the revival of the Students' Brotherhood in this place. A meeting was held for the purpose last Saturday and Mr. Gidwani was among those who took an active part in it.

MUNICIPAL SQUABBLES.

A fresh leaf has been turned in the history of local Municipal squabbles by the practically unanimous disposal of the enquiry into the alleged dishonest conduct on the part of the Municipal Engineer. The Chief Officer's allegations were found to be

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

Rovers Cup Football Tournament.—Y. M. C. A. vs. 16th Brigade R.A., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26.

The s.s. Ranpura with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Tuesday morning the 22nd Instant at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.)

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME 1.—A programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio, Club, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 2nd Bn., West Yorkshire Regiment. ("The Prince of Wales's Own"), will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

BARA WAFAT.—The Director of Information, Bombay, writes.—"It is announced that the Bara Wafat holiday will be observed on October 1, as originally notified by Government in their notification of October 14, 1924."

UPANISHAD CLASS.—Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a Public Discourse on the "Upanishads" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday the 23rd inst.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per S. S. Hatarana via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 3rd proximo.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from London of 10th instant left Aden at 3 p.m. on the 20th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 25th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with Mails fro mLondon of 17th instant left Marseilles at 2 a.m. on the 19th inst.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY.—Mr. Jhabvala of the Unemployment Bureau writes: The following posts are vacant and candidates should apply to him at Shetye Bldg., Elphinstone Road, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay.

(1) A Hosiery Works Manager; (2) Two or three Canvassers; (3) Three or four clerks; and (4) A part time Gujarathi knowing Typist.

LATE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.—There will be a solemn "Officum Defunctorum" tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. and Solemn Requiem High Mass on Thursday next 7-30 a.m. at the Gloria Church Byculla, for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, offered by the parish. The Rt. Rev. Mgr. Oliveira Xavier, the Administrator of the Diocese will officiate.

MAHARASHTRA DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.—A general meeting was held at Dadar on the 20th instant represented by different communities and a League called "The Maharashtra Democratic League" was formed for the awakening of the masses to their social, religious and political consciousness. A Managing Board, Secretaries and a Treasuder was appointed.

SWARAJ PARTY.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party will be held at Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. to consider the following items: (1) Reception of the Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel on his coming to Bombay from Simla on Friday the 25th instant; (2) Resignation of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel of his Presidentship of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party.

MUNICIPAL MENIAL LABOURERS.—A mass meeting (attended by more than 4,000 menial Labourers working in the Health, Roads, Drainage, Markets and Slaughterhouses etc., of the Bombay Municipality was held under the presidency of Mr. R. S. Nekaljay, M.L.C. and Municipal Corporator Bombay, on Sunday last at 10th Kamatipura Lane.

Resolutions in connection with the grievances of the Municipal menial Labourers were moved one after the other and carried unanimously. Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, who was specially invited to the meeting was enthusiastically received and cangratulated upon the extension of his term of office sanctioned by Government as Municipal Commissioner.

PARSI YOUTH'S GALLANTRY.

GIRL RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

A rather curious accident occurred on Sunday afternoon at Grant Road which proved the valour and ready wit of a Parsi youth. The Parsi tenants of Patni building were thrown into considerable consternation when a Parsi lady, named Miss Bhikoo Shroff fell into a well with her bed and cot. The well which was inside the house was covered and use of the covered floor was made by the inmates for sleeping. At about 3 p.m. the filled up ground began to give way and with that the bed occupied by the Parsi lady also was seen going in. An alarm being raised, a neighbour rushed to the assistance of Miss Shroff who pulled her out before any thing serious occurred to her.

BOY BURIED UNDER WALL.

Ramchandra Luxaman, a Hindu boy, aged twelve, was playing on Sunday evening near an enclosed receptacle for animal dung, attached to a stable belonging to Haji Ahmed Sulemanbhai, and situated at Arthur Road. The walls of this receptacle were built of mortar and bricks and one of them suddenly collapsed burying under the debris Ramchandra, who was near by. Ramchandra was extricated dead from the debris and his body was removed to the morgue.

At an inquest held on his body at the Coroner's Court on Monday by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of an accidental death due to suffocation.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

In the share market in jutes in sympathy with a better jute and hessian market this section opened firm showing a fair advance over Friday's closing rates. In the absence of outside support however and the influence of the approaching holidays a somewhat easier feeling prevailed. In coals there was a fairly extensive auction sale of small lots at about the ruling prices. In miscellaneous in the absence of any rubber business this section was rather quiet. Teas were firmly maintained. Jutlibari and Grob A. are both marked up 1½ to 2 points respectively though closing quotations show Dessai and Parbuttia being 70 points down. Government securities were quiet steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent loan 1945-55 100/6, 6 per cent bonds 1930 104, 6½ per cent Punjab bonds 1923-33 102/12.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 21/6, Karnani Industrial Bank 5/2.

Railways:—Arrakan Light Railway 84, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 76/12.

Cottons:—Kesoram 2/13.

Jutes:—Alliance 540, Anglo-India 421, Auckland 251/8, Birla 8, Budge Budge 435, Clive 39, Craig 5/1, Dalhousie 388, Empire 46/12, Fort William 373, Gourepore 754, Hooghly ord 73/8, Howrah 41/2, Kamarhatty 55, Kankinarrah 445, Khardah pref 102, Lansdowne 286/8, Lawrence 613/8, National 28/6, Northbrook 54/4, Nuddea 49, Presidency 7/14, Reliance 64/12, Standard 417/8, Union 588.

Coals:—Bengal 510, Bengal Giridih 6/14, Bhalgora 7/14, Burra Dhemo 4, Equitable 15, Ghusick and Muslia 12/14, Govindpore 3/1, Jainty Central 4/6, New Tetturya 6/4, North West 29, Raneegunge 38/12, Satpukuria and Asansol 2/9, Sanla Ramnagar 5/2, Seebpore 26, South Govindpore annas 2, Union 15 West Jamuria 3.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co., 6 per cent pref 88, Thornycroft annas 14, B. I. Corporation ord 4/6, Cawnpore Sugar pref 105, New Savan Sugar 3.

Tea Companies:—Dessai and Parbuttia 230, Dimakusi 19/8, East India 21, Grob A. 33, Jutlibari 16, New Purupbari 11/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three sixteenth pence.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service)

Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

21st September, 1925.

November.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK.	24.18	24.08 —10	24.03	—15
LIVERPOOL.	12.97	12.92 —5	12.92	—5

Sewri Closing rate Rs. 432-8-0. Khandi Closing 431-8-0

STRIKE SITUATION.

TURN FOR THE WORSE.

1,25,000 OPERATIVES IDLE.

64 MILLS CLOSED DOWN.

MR. ADDYMAN CONDEMNS MILLOWNERS' ATTITUDE.

The situation in the industrial area of Bombay took a decided turn for the worse yesterday. Monday was the worst day for the strike for not less than 125,000 operatives are by force of circumstances obliged to stay away at home who worked in 64 mills in the city. On Saturday 42 mills were counted as having been affected by the strike fever. On Sunday one more mill was added to the list. On Monday, however, by noon the figure reached a total 64. Bombay is the greatest industrial city in the Presidency having 82 mills spread all over the town and the suburbs. Out of these 82 mills seven had been closed down some time ago owing to depression of trade. The remaining 75 tried to pull on till last week when all on a sudden the industry was overtaken by the fever of strike, with the consequence that 64 mills are now entirely closed down. There are hardly a dozen mills left which are found working and it is feared the majority if not all of them will succumb to the strike fever before the week expires.

MILLS COMPELLED TO CLOSE DOWN.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" went round the strike-affected area on Monday and found that a good many of the mills were willing to work, but they could not do so without the weavers who have gone on strike. Everywhere the complaint was in regard to the weavers, that they stopped the work and that the spinners and others were helpless and could not work the mill. The Edward Sassoon Mill situate at Fergusson Road was working as usual till Saturday last, but had to be closed on Monday because the weavers struck work suddenly. The total strength of this mill is 2,200 and for the sake of about 500 weavers the others have to stay away at home. Likewise the operatives of the Crescent Mill too turned up to work on Monday morning, but the management could not admit them without the weavers. The same tale was told in regard to the Meyer Sassoon, Jamshed and Planet Mills, where the spinners and jobbers waited for the weavers, but as the latter did not come to work the mills had to be closed down. The Dawn Mill, which is at a stone's throw from the above-mentioned mills, worked all these days peacefully in spite of the pressure brought upon its operatives by the strikers to suspend work. At 9 a.m. on Monday when a representative of this paper visited the mill premises he was told by the management that the mill was not affected by the strike as they had no weavers in the mill. The mill employed reelers and did no weaving work. The optimism of the management was, however, set to nought within half an hour, for at 9-30 a.m. all the men came out and the mill had to be closed down. A little further at Dadar there are the Kasturchand Mill and Ruby Mill where the same old story was repeated by the management that without weavers they could not work the mills.

It is, no doubt, surprising that 125,000 operatives who have struck work are not seen at all in groups on the roads, or near the mills. Of course, one can detect the strikers among the loiterers here and there. But any large groups are not to be seen. It is learnt that the strikers are going in large numbers to their village homes to spend the approaching Dussera holiday, while others are quietly staying at home in their chawls.

WOOLLEN MILL NOT AFFECTED.

A striking feature of the present industrial upheaval in the city is the total absence of discontent among the workmen of the Bombay Woollen Mill, which is situated very close to the strike-affected area. This mill is managed by Mr. Joe Addyman and the agents are Messrs. Anglo-Siam Co. It is purely a European company. Some local journalists who were on their daily round saw Mr. Addyman in his office and asked the reason why his mill was not affected by the strike. He explained that his mill was not affiliated with the Millowners' Association and, therefore, he had nothing to do with the reduction of wages in his mill. The weavers in his mill received an average salary of Rs. 80 per month against Rs. 50 received by the weavers of the cotton mills. He also thought that the operatives who had struck work felt that their wages were reduced not by 11½ per cent., but something near 20 per cent. Besides, he said, there was a suspicion lurking behind the minds of the operatives which required clearing at the hands of the millowners, and sooner they did it the better. The strikers believed that soon after the reduction of wages short shifts of work would be introduced in the mills, which would hit them doubly. Mr. Addyman said his sympathies were for the workmen and he did not think the position taken up by the mill-owners was sound. For instance, he said, he did not think that the reduction of wages by 11½ per cent. would clear the Rs. 11 crores of stock lying in their godowns nor would this step tend to maintain the standard of maximum production. The mill-owners, therefore, first of all must declare definitely and assure the operatives that after the reduction of wages they would not work on short shifts. If this was done it would dispel the fear of the strikers a great deal and would induce them to come to terms. Mr. Addyman said he did not believe in reducing wages of the workmen and his mill had not done so far. He believed in sacrifice, but this, he said, should be shared by both the parties and he failed to see why the employees only should be made the first victim. Instead of reducing wages the Bombay textile industry would have been better advised to do some other things, viz., (1) improve the discipline, (2) increase efficiency, and (3) prevent the labour from going into the hands of the Marwaris and grain-dealers, etc., who take away their hard-earned scanty savings. Asked to qualify his statement in regard to the improvement of discipline, he said a large number of operatives were seen loitering in the mill compound while 15 to 20 per cent. were always found absent. This, he said, could be stopped by improved discipline. In his mill the number of absentees was only 2 per cent. Owing to a large number of absentees other cotton mills had to engage extra hands, which could be done away with. Then as regards increasing efficiency, he said instead of reducing wages if the operatives were given piecework, they would work hard and earn more. Perhaps, he said, the cotton mills might have reason for the reduction of wages, but he thought there was room for improvement of discipline and increase of efficiency. It was much better to satisfy the labour than reduce their wages and if this was done by tact and firmness discipline and efficiency too could be introduced.

Our representative asked Mr. Addyman his opinion about the Excise duty and he said he was against it as it was iniquitous and oppressive, but he said: "What is this 3½ per cent. Excise duty after all? It does not affect the situation at all. If it is abolished the prblem of the mill-owners would not be solved. The mill-owners also talked of the Japanese competition, but they should not forget the Japanese discipline and efficiency. If the mill-owners introduced in their mills the Japanese discipline and efficiency he was sure the industrial situation would be very much improved and they would not have to talk about the reduction of wages." "Satisfy the labour and make them contented and everything will be all right in the end", he said. "But the millowners say that they have given an increase of 70 per cent. to their operatives since the war", interjected our representative, to which Mr. Addyman replied: "But they were underpaid before the war and if they were given 70 per cent. increase it was no increase at all."

MORE MILLS AFFECTED.

From Muhim Road, where the Bombay Woolen Mill is situated, our representative took a turn towards Dadar and found that out of 18 mills in this section, besides the three which had been closed some time ago, nine others were closed down last week, namely, (1) Spring, (2) Kohinoor, (3) Gold Mohur, (4) Tata, (5) Jacob Sassoon, (6) Finlay, (7) Swan, (8) Western India, and (9) Morarji Gokuldas.

The three mills which were already closed down some time ago are: (1) Dinshaw Petit, (2) Jubilee and (3) Velji Dharamsy. This makes a total of 12 which are closed down so far in Dadar section.

In the DeLisle Road section the situation was still worse. Out of 40 mills 38 have been closed down, the only two unaffected being the Imperial and Indian Woollen, which are situate at Haines Road near Mahaluxmi.

In the Agripada section, the following four mills were closed down on Monday: (1) Khatau, (2) Bradbury, (3) Hindustan and (4) Indian Cotton, while in the Byculla section so far the following ten mills have been closed down: (1) Alliance Silk, (2) Alexandra, (3) E. D. Sassoon, (4) New City, (5) Kaiser-i-Hind, (6) Bombay Cotton, (7) New Great Eastern, (8) David Sassoon, (9) Rachel Sassoon and (10) Simplex. Fortunately the mills working in the southern area of the city, namely, at Tardeo, Girgaon and Colaba, have not been affected. The total number of mills affected up to Monday comes to 64, viz., DeLisle Road 38, Dadar 12, Byculla 10 and Jacob Circle 4. It is estimated that 125,000 operatives are affected by this strike.

IN THE CORPORATION.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RULED OUT.

At the Municipal Corporation meeting held yesterday, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas wanted permission to move an adjournment of the House to draw their attention to the callous indifference of the Bombay Government in tackling with the mill strike situation in the city. It was more than eight days since the strike had commenced, and it had been allowed to spread owing to the shameful attitude of the Government and he feared the health of the city was now in danger. If nothing was done in the matter he was afraid they were going to be overtaken by a great catastrophe.

The Chairman Dr. K. E. Dadachanji in the absence of Mr. Joseph Baptista, said he could not allow the permission asked for, as due notice should be given when Government was involved.

NAMING OF ROADS.

CORPORATION SANCTIONS SHIFTING OF A BAR.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding, in the absence of Mr. Baptista.

The Commissioner had written that three new roads at Badar might be named after Sir Pherozeshah, Sir Dinsha Wacha and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

Mr. R. S. Asavale moved that the letter be approved and adopted and that the Commissioner be informed accordingly.

Dr. S. S. Butliwalla said these roads were near the Parsi Colony and should, therefore, be named after Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. M. E. Joshi and Sir Hormusji Adenwalla, and he moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. P. J. Murzaban seconded.

The Commissioner said he knew that Bombay owed a great debt of gratitude to these men, and he himself was grateful to Sir Pherozeshah for the help he had given him to learn his work as a Commissioner. He had selected these three roads after going into the question with the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, and they were some of the best roads in the city. He might mention that Sir Pherozeshah road was in the middle and the two other roads were connected with it. It was a fact that on the Sir Ibrahim road there was not a single Parsi house, and the objection raised by Mr. Murzaban was not right and there were other roads in the Colony which could be named after the gentlemen mentioned by Dr. Butliwalla.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai asked Dr. Butliwalla to withdraw his amendment, and asked the Commissioner to name one of the new roads after Sir Bhalchandra Krishna who had done so much for the city.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that the letter be referred to the Roads Committee for consideration.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconding said they could consider the whole question in a committee.

Mr. J. G. Nensey said while almost every big city in India had named a road after Lok. Tilak, in Bombay not a single road was called after him and no roads were also named after Sir P. M. Mehta and others who had done so much for the city, and yet he was surprised when a proposition was now brought forward it was opposed by some members.

Mr. R. A. Gole said every road in the city should be named after the particular locality, and he thought the best name for a road in the Parsi Colony was Parsi Colony Road. What was the use of naming such a small road after Sir Pherozeshah. Certainly they were not going to immortalise him thereby!

Mr. Boman-Behram's amendment was adopted as a substantive proposition.

"JOHN BULL" BAR.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved: That the Corporation is of opinion that the "John Bull Bar" at Old Gamdevi should be removed from its present location to some other less congested and more suitable place and the representatives of the Corporation on the Advisory Committee be requested to take steps accordingly.

Mr. Nariman said the street was narrow, and the locality was a respectable one, and practically the whole road was daily blocked by traffic. He thought the presence of the shop in a respectable Hindu locality was most objectionable. While he did not wish the extreme measure of cancellation of the license to be adopted, he wanted the shop to be transferred to Harvey Road, where it might not be so objectionable.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji seconded.

Mr. P.J. Murzaban said he had been to the place himself and he did not think there could be any objection to the transfer of the shop.

Mr. A. K. Pai complained that the mover was not prompt enough, as the shop had already been removed. They were not going to tolerate the shop there, as it was only 100 yards away from a Hindu temple.

Mr. K. F. Nariman was sorry that the Advisory Committee was so impotent, and Mr. Pai who was a member, was also so impotent to do anything. He wanted to know what Mr. Pai, as a member of the Committee, elected by the Corporation, had done for the people although he knew that the shop was going to be removed.

Mr. Pai raised a point of order and asked whether Mr. Nariman was in order in calling a member as impotent.

Mr. Nariman said he meant that Mr. Pai was unable to do anything in the matter. The old place was less objectionable than the present one, as visitors could see into the neighbouring houses through the windows.

The proposition was adopted by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED.

The Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Indian Currency sends us the following communique for publication:—

Persons and bodies desirous of giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Currency are invited to forward written statements of their views to the Joint Secretaries to the Commission, stating at the same time whether they desire to supplement the written statements by oral evidence and, in the case of bodies, naming the representative or representatives who will tender oral evidence on their behalf. It will however be for the Commission to decide whether they will hear such oral evidence or not and no statement can be made at present as to the date on which witnesses whose oral evidence the Commission decide to take will be called. All communications should be addressed for the present to the Joint Secretaries to the Royal Commission on Indian Currency, Government of India Secretariat, Simla.

SPORTING NEWS

POONA RACES.

2ND MEETING: 2ND

HORSES LEFT-IN.

Wednesday, 23rd September, 1925.

THE RIPON PLATE.—6 furlongs Div. I.

(Handicap for Horses III Class).

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500.

Stormont 9/9, Riverine 9/3, Brioche 9/2, Sandra 9/1, Motu Proprio 9, Faubourg 8/11, Dollarina 8/3, Oura 8, Pin Money 7/13, Rock Rose 7/6, Hot Lips 7.

2nd race at 3-15 p.m.

THE RIPON PLATE.—6 fer. Div. II.

(Handicap for Horses III Class.)

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500.

Britemart 9/4, Divide 9/2, Fire Star 9/2, Crushed Glass 9/1, Miss Holland 8/13, Asiasia 8/11; Barbary 8/10, Green Islet 8/9, Surdus 8/8, Mist 8/7, Phlox 7/13, Lilawati 7/13, Lowburn 7/7, Ceremony 7/6, Gay Brook 7/6.

3rd Race at 3-45 p.m.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

(Handicap for Arabs II Class.)

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; thidd, Rs. 500.

Hawan 9, Shahzada 8/13, Sicab 8/8, Cossack 8/8, Pirrah 8/7, Sannayet 8/7, Security 8/6, Sinnan 8/4, Laxmiprasad II 7/13, Kadir Hajez 7/12 Rex 7/7, Amanra 7/5.

4th Race at 4-15 p.m.

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

(Handicap for Horses II & III Class.)

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

Bold Danby 9/13, Aldergrove 9/9, Kent Eaglet 9/4, Jowan 9/1, Crab Apple 9, Red 8/6, Wait-for-Me 8/2, Demi-Volt 8/2, Dry Wit 7/13, Golden Grey 7/5, Jovial 7/4, Charles William 7/1, Bhawani Talwar 6/10, Dickybird 6/2, Muck Rat 6/7, Etheldene 6/4

5th Race at 4-45 p.m.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—6 furlongs.

(Handicap for Horses I Class).

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000.

Greenfinch 9, Fill d'Or 8/9, Eddy 8/9, Solo Bridge 7/9, Kaser Girl 7/8.

6th Race at 5-15 p.m.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

(Handicap for Horses I Class).

Winner, Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000.

Meleagenes 9/12 Flaming Orb 9/7, Dollester 8/11, Rabatto 8/4, Swithin 7/13, Brixworth 7/13, The Monk 7/11, Canterbury Lamb 7/10, Solo Bridge 7/10.

7th Race at 5-45 p.m.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.—6 furlongs.

(Handicap for Horses II Div.)

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

Courier 9/4, Trajanus 9/3, Ormiston 9, My Realm 8/13, Affable 8/13, Stone Marteen 8/12, Foreman 8/10, Starwater 8/8, Red Cross Boy 8, Speedy, Marquis 7/10, Danzig 7/10, Lucky Lad 7/6, Bouillotte 7/4.

8th Race at 6-15 p.m.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—6 furlongs.

(Handicap for Arabs I & II Class.)

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

Silver Thrush 9/12, Amin 9/4, Mavis 7/2, Baktawar 9/1, Kardeta 8/10, Hatchel 8/10, Gesub 8/9, Saboo 8/9, Marshal Potain 8/9, Hazal 8/5, Mamacca 8/3, Khataf 8/3, Kooleb 8/2, Forfeit 7/11, Ballard 7/4, Shums 7/2, Malikizaman 7/1, Alcis 6/12, Zoolfakar 6/10, Simbis 6/10.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

K. S. L. I. AND LANCASHIRE DRAW.

The Hyderabad City who were fixed to play the K. S. L. I. in the second round of the Rovers Tournament disappointed the spectators on Monday when they failed to put in an appearance nor did they inform the Secretary who was fortunately able to get the Lancashire Fusiliers to play the K. S. L. I. in the third round and thereby avoid a disappointment. A close and clean game resulted in a two goal draw which also prevented a disappointment for a Saturday crowd who are waiting to see the trial of strength between these two military teams.

POONA SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

27,000 VISITORS.

POONA CITY, Sept. 21.

The closing ceremony of the Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition held under the auspices of the Tilak Mahavidyalaya was performed by Dewan Bahadur Godbole last evening. Nearly 27,000 spectators visited the exhibition and the sale of goods amounted to about Rs. 10,000. Dewan Bahadur Godbole in his speech traced the industrial movement in Poona from 1870 and thanked the promoters of the present exhibition.

The exhibition committee have awarded gold medals to Ogale Glass Works, Kirloskar Bros., and Hukumchand Mills and have also awarded silver medals and certificates of merit to small Swadeshi factories including Calcutta Pottery, Mysore Sandal Wood Works, Fruit Product Co., Karad Match Factory, Sathe Bros. (biscuit manufacturers), etc. Thanks are due to the exhibition secretary Mr. Gherpure, for his untiring enthusiasm.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1925.

DEAD-LOCK.

The industrial dead-lock in Bombay is a curious combination of a strike and a lock-out. It is a passing phase of disaffection in which delay means power to the stronger party, namely, the mill-owners who, under the excessive assumption of panic, are cordially co-operating in the suspension of work. The millowners have all the advantage on their side, because the demonstration of strikers enables even quiet establishments to close down as if in alarm over calamitous threats. Had the mills been in prospering condition, there would have been less of the present readiness to profess craven submission. We cannot recall any "strike" of such magnitude being produced in such an atmosphere of serene compliance; there is no heat, no sensational collision. A handful of strikers march about and the cessation of work proceeds like the collapse of the walls of Jericho. Whether it be through owners or workers, the policy of strangulation unconsciously adopted by the Government has introduced a spirit of fatalistic resignation regarding the industry. The rumour that an English syndicate is again active in offering terms to impecunious mills is causing much anxiety in industrial and financial circles; but we cannot help it since murderous tactics are beyond our control. The conspiracy behind is stern and merciless. Sir Basil Blackett swears that he cannot suspend the collection of Rs. 90 lakhs of the excise-duty without the destruction of India's finance; he is the Finance Member and the agent of Britain, and he knows, he knows! While the utter apathy of the Government towards the probability of failures and unemployment in Bombay is clear in their conscience, they jeer at our impotence with suggestions of naked scrutiny at the moment of peril. Never was Bombay in such depths of degradation and alien aggrandisement. The spirit of bitterness is so acute that the so-called strike has become nobody's affair. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas inveighs against the callousness of the Government with the zest of a new discovery surprised no doubt at the official representatives of Sir Lesli Wilson's Government voting adversely in the Assembly; the mill-owners think that things are so bad that no extremes on their part can be irregular or assailable; the workers in utter despair lightly leave their station imagining that something favourable may emerge from the conflict.

As usual it is the workers who are the greatest sufferers. Grave as the provocation is and defensible their conduct, we cannot advise them to try conclusions at the present stage of their weakness. The mill-owners have been pleased to ascribe all the blame to weavers who, it would seem, are so affluent with the earning of Rs. 47 per month that they do not scruple to cause disorder. We feel, however, that it is the expression of collective discontent and that it is impossible to give piece-meal satisfaction. Nor have the mill-owners been reluctant in closing down the factories, easily repelling all motives of a lock-out. We can only appeal to the good sense of the mill-owners as it is a crisis more advantageous to them than to the workers. Is it or is it not true that the effective result of the reduction to piece-workers is greater than 11½ per cent? Is there any ground for the grievance that *budli* workers have been penalised before the scheduled time of reduction? Besides the general discontent of curtailed wages, these little irritants have enabled malcontents to spread the spirit of revolt. Further it is the duty of mill-owners to give some reassurance to workers that they do not contemplate further reductions. It was a tactical mistake on the part of the millowners not to have declared before Government that any suspended portion of the excise duty would be devoted to the relief of the workers. The millowners are further aggravating the operatives by keeping silent on particular issues. In a straight-spoken interview, Mr. J. Addyman, manager of the Bombay Woollen Mills, says that the workers are agitated about the possibility of short-time on top of reduced wages. The mill-owners have not repudiated the eventuality. The workers insisted there should be reduced output to mitigate the stock of eleven crores, but the millowners adhered to the paradox of sustained production against surplus. They preferred the slovenly and suspicious expedient of cutting down wages—surreptitiously in excess of the declared standard—and keeping to themselves the option of short-time as a reserve-measure. The mill-owners have been haughtily secretive and their past was calculated to breed misgivings. In no essential detail, have the mill-owners considerately gone out of their way to win the confidence of the workers. A show of strike or a march of workers is sufficient for them to close the door. In mail-week, Mr. Henry Ford contributed an article to an English weekly which is worthy of their attention. Speaking of employers who seize at wages at the onset of adversity, he says:—

"Such men are a blight upon our industrial system, and seen in a true perspective they present the pitiable picture of poor, pinched intellects spending their inglorious days and years in unscrupulous efforts to clutch a heap of notes and a pile of metal. The niggardliness of these people breathes poison into the atmosphere they breathe, as they go sparing the necessities of the lives they employ to the very quick."

Depression in business should not be regarded as an opportunity for reducing wages, but as a challenge to the governor to put more brains into his concern. Cutting wages is a slovenly and inhuman method of handling a trade crisis, and inevitably means suffering and idleness which costs more than money can rectify and than any cut can save.

When a worker feels that his day's work is not supplying his basic needs, nor giving him a margin of comfort and enabling him to give his children a chance in life and his wife some little pleasure, then he is not going to get his coat off and shovel in. Economy is a blasting principle when a boss applies it to his wage-sheet."

The blasting principle is at work in Bombay.

Little do the millowners realise that if they are generous and sporting they can win back the confidence of the workers. Let them say how far they have striven to obtain economies and reduce leakage, and the workers will co-operate in any act of common privation, provided, as Mr. Addyman says, they are not singled out for primary suffering. Instead of hanging about for favours and rushing to Lancashire for insult, they can throw themselves on their countrymen and plead for the preferential consumption of Swadeshi goods. When the Government opposed the deletion of the excise-duty in March, "Forward" appealed to them to lead the boycott of British goods. We have pressed for it, and if there is hindrance it is because of the inarticulate equivocation of the mill-owners. Writing on the Bombay crisis in the "Hindu", Mr. G. R. Joyser, M. A., F. R. E. S. says:—"The best thing, and the best thing for the country, is to touch the heart of the people, and ask them, for the country's sake, to take only the local and taboo the foreign articles. This would mean that the mill-owners should enlist the support of the platform and the Press of India in order to put their case before the people clearly, forcefully, and incessantly, and have their brokers in each town to take round their goods." The mill-owners have in the inebriation of capitalism failed to perceive the incentive of patriotism. They seem to be sneakingly leaving the hazards to the politicians; they have not had the pluck even to say that the exchange-policy of the Government is an handicap on the industry. It is with this record that they are reducing wages and expeditiously closing down mills. If they are indifferent and drifting, the workers must suffer; but before long they must find that an industry built by Indian toil is being acquired by foreigners as the condition precedent for the repeal of the excise-duty!

THE RIFFI AND THE LEAGUE.

On Friday Muslims throughout India offered prayers for success to the arms of Abdel Kerim who, with his brave followers, is defending the independence of his country against a combination of Western nations which includes the most powerful military Power in the war. The struggle that Abdel Kerim is carrying on is the struggle of the weak against the strong, of Right against Might. The Muslims of India have sent a message to the League of Nations desiring to ascertain if it is the guardian of the rights and liberties of mankind, a righteous instrument of peace or merely a confederacy of the Big Three or Four among the Christian Powers of Europe for robbing the weak non-Christian and Eastern nations and peoples through unrighteous war and exploitation of their freedom and resources. Considering the past record of the League and its composition there is no reason to hope that it will raise its little finger either to prevent the unholy Franco-Spanish campaign against the Riffi or to denounce the barbarities to the accompaniment of which it is being carried on. If the League of Nations were a body genuinely working for peace or able to secure protection to weaker nations against aggression by the strong, it could not have a stronger case for its prompt and helpful intervention than that of the Riffi.

The mischief of the present campaign began when France and Spain entered into an agreement in November 1912 for the partition of Morocco when the territory of the Riff was treated as if it formed part of the Sultanate of Morocco and was assigned to Spain as the chief portion of what was called "the Spanish zone". The agreement was founded on immoral conceptions, on force not on right. For, as Mr. A. S. Moss Blundell points out in the current "Nineteenth Century", it is a matter of history that the Riffi have never been subdued, not even by the Romans; they have acknowledged the spiritual authority of the Sultan of Morocco, but equally have they always denied his temporal authority. They desire nothing, as the oft-repeated declarations of their leader have made it clear, but to be left alone. They are prepared to allow Europeans to come into their country and open any mines they may be able to discover, but on the distinct understanding that they do not attempt any interference with the political status of the country; and that they honourably accept the position of privileged foreigners and do not seek to go beyond it. This being the position of the Riffi any freedom-loving people would give moral support to them in their present plight. But the national organ of England, the "Times", and other British newspapers have from the beginning spoken of them as "rebels" and Britain, who is so solicitous about the imaginary danger to the Arabs of Iraq in the cession of Mosul to Turkey, has done nothing so far to protest against the Franco-Spanish aggression, much less to support Abdel Kerim's appeal to the League of Nations to intervene in a dispute which he has not sought. Britain, who has lodged her protest with the League against the alleged expulsion of Christians from the Mosul Frontier by the Turks, has, as the greatest Muslim Power in the world, discreetly kept silent about the Franco-Spanish atrocities against the Riffi, atrocities worse than those perpetrated by the "Huns" during the war. The following passage from Mr. Blundell's article will give some idea of the manly methods of warfare adopted by the Spanish forces:

"I spent some months last winter in Tangier and it used to make my blood boil to see Spanish aeroplanes leaving neutral territory daily to fly over the Anjera hills and drop bombs upon the defenceless villages from which all the fighting men had gone to the front, and to hear of them, actually mining the paths leading to these villages and so causing the deaths of innocent men and children. It struck me as an outrage that motor trolley-loads of munitions and food should be allowed to leave daily for the Spanish lines, to the profit of the Tangier Jews, but to the eternal disgrace of European authorities in the international zone. No attempt was made to enforce the neutrality of Tangier; on the contrary it was treated as a Spanish base."

So much for Spanish barbarities and British connivance. After all what have the Spaniards to offer to the Riffi in exchange for the pride of independence? This is Mr. Blundell's answer: "Syphilis and bad spirits; with a record going back 500 years of cruelty and incompetence in Colonial administration. I have seen Ceuta; and I could imagine no worse fate for any country than to have a series of Ceutas in its midst. The Riff women are justly famous for their modesty and virtue; they are not Africans, but are more like Breton or Welsh women. Imagine what an offence the neighbourhood of a Spanish military camp must be to such women." Mr. Blundell is equally outspoken in exposing the aggressive character of the French campaign. He begins by pointing out that the French have never defined the Riff frontier. "Marechal Lyautey has laid it down as a colonial maxim never to define a frontier. This enables you to take advantage of any opportunity to extend your rule and to retire without 'losing face' if circumstances compel you to do so." In accordance with this maxim the French pushed forward their military post last year beyond the Wergha with a view to cut off the Riffi from their food supplies and thus to starve them into submitting to the sovereignty of the French puppet, the Sultan of Morocco. Mr. Blundell thus describes the extent and motive of this advance: "Four or five years ago they pushed their military posts up to what is regarded as the Riff frontier in the neighbourhood of Wazzan, within a short distance of Shesuawau, which was then the furthest limit of the Spanish advance, and this may well have alarmed the Riffi and made them apprehensive of being cut off from their immemorial food country These fears they would regard as confirmed when the French advanced last year across the Wergha. It was, in fact, asking for trouble. The French were out for an extension of territory which they can neither settle nor populate—'painting the map red' as we call it, whilst the Riffi were out to save themselves from effective starvation." There is no need, however, to dwell on the unrighteousness of the attack on the national independence of a small but brave people. Their country is rich in minerals and there are two financial groups, one led by Spanish interests, another by French, which, according to the testimony of Captain Robert Gorden-Canning, are actively working to gain possession of the economic development. That is sufficient excuse for the aggression. For, was not the Great War fought and won to make the world, especially the non-European world, safe for White land-lust and economic penetration?

Notes of the Day.

A Dangerous Game.

The truth about Medina, which has been captured by Ibn Saud without any bloodshed or untoward incidents, is now beyond cavil. The original Reuter's cables emanating from Jerusalem have been proved to be propagandist ones. The Arabic papers have revealed the ultimate source of these cables to be Jeddah; the headquarters of Amir Ali. The object of this propaganda was to set the entire Muslim world against Ibn Saud, but its most deplorable result was to create an unfortunate division in the camp of Indian Muslims. The following letter which Mr. Syed Raza Ali has received from the Foreign Office speaks for itself:—

"Reference to your letter of 7th September His Majesty's Consul at Jeddah has telegraphed that a communication has been received from Sultan Ibn Saud in reply to the message from the Moslem members of the Indian Legislature denying the bombardment of Medina and stating that the *Haram* there is as safe as that of Mecca, that he has besieged the town of Medina in order to prevent possible damage in the event of an attack and that he is grieved at the impression made on Indian Moslems by lying propaganda of his enemies who are endeavouring to gain by falsehood that which they cannot do by arms."

Another cable received from Reuter's Cairo correspondent points out that the Wahabis near Medina do not possess any artillery, having merely invested the city but that, on the contrary, any damage that may have been found to have been done to the holy monuments may be attributed to the Sherrifian forces. The deputation of the Central Khilafat Committee, which will soon proceed to the spot, will be able to acquaint the Indian Muslims with the truth about the holy city of their Prophet. Meanwhile, we trust the lesson of the last few weeks has not been lost on Reuter's Agency whose Jerusalem correspondent acted very rashly in cabling the propagandist news about the alleged bombardment of Medina and damage to the Prophet's tomb. If Reuter's Agency had taken the trouble to communicate with Ibn Saud and ascertain his version of the happening around Medina before giving publication to their correspondent's alarming message, it would have saved the entire Muslim world incalculable distress.

Habits of Cogitation.

The zig-zag animadversions of the "Times of India" on the excise duty must be a strain to the mind of its readers. Before the debate in the Assembly, it called for a committee with Mr. Noyce as chairman, insisting the while that the excise-duty should be suspended. After the debate, it is so muddled by the cant of Government spokesmen that it bows to the Tariff Board. The "Times" talks forwards and backwards with an air of patronising omniscience that makes its profundities ridiculous. It would seem that the Government are under a pledge to the Legislature to put abolition aside. Sir Basil Blackett did not make much of the sacred pledge in his defence. What the Assembly did was to cut out supplies for the excise establishment and it is a little too thick to say that Government are respecting pledges cherished by the Assembly. The day before the debate, the "Times" declared that an emergency had arisen justifying immediate adjustment of the budget. To quote:—

"The Viceroy when explaining the Government policy to the Millowners' Deputation the other day showed that there are great objections to interfering to this extent in the middle of the year with the regularly passed annual Budget. Government could not avoid making the objection. But when famine develops in the middle of a year Government do not postpone till next Budget the provision of relief. When war breaks out they do not wait out the financial year before fighting."

That looked militant and the analogy of famine-emergency was trenchant, but after the debate rumination set in with the following result:—

"If the objection is made that these are accidental disturbances which are not foreseenable (sic) and are certainly not deliberately brought about, the retort is made that land revenue must be remitted in time of famine and that the present plight of the cotton mill industry is comparable to the plight of a famine-stricken area. Now that is a very sweeping statement to make, etc., etc."

These second thoughts are not by way of correction, they come so formed as the musings of the morning; but the manner of sagacious insight at every turn gives flavour to the day's rigmarole.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

XV.

We shall now examine another argument of Sir Basil Blackett in his Budget speech for 1925-26. He said that:

"Natural causes connected with world movements of exchange and prices have recently tended to raise exchange and that the taxpayer ought not to be arbitrarily deprived of the advantage which had come to him from natural causes." (para 46).

As is usual with the apologists of Government when they try to defend the Exchange and Currency policy now followed, Sir Basil has further tried to prejudice a fair consideration of the real issue viz., whether the currency policy was sound, by saying that

"if exchange were suddenly put down to 1s. 4d. ..... the question of increasing the salt tax or the imposition of some other form of additional taxation would again have to be faced. ..... : is it the taxpayer's interests which are in the minds of those who want to reduce the ratio to 1s. 4d. forthwith?"

Then he gives his own answer

"The answer, Sir, is in the negative, or perhaps, I should say that the question does not arise in their minds: there has been no question of considering the taxpayers interest."

This is, no doubt, meant to be a clever hit at the Indian Commercial Community. The Assembly is asked to believe that the commercial community does not care if taxation is increased! Then again the Salt Tax is brought in, because Government is very well aware that this Tax is the one about which there is the greatest amount of feeling in the country and in the Assembly. I just draw attention to this to emphasise the shifts that Government has to resort to to prop up a bad case.

An Absurd Proposition.

We shall now consider the problem in hand, and first see who this "taxpayer" is. Sir Basil Blackett evidently takes the taxpayer as a class by himself and distinct from the producer and the consumer, because in September 1924 he said:

"Before action can be taken, very careful consideration must be given to the question whether a rate of 1s. 4d. gold or some higher rate is most likely to be beneficial to India, regard being had to the interests of the consumer and taxpayer as well as the other interests concerned."

Therefore, according to him we have in this country

the producer
the consumer
the taxpayer

A little reflection will show that this is absurd. Every individual in the country must be a producer or a consumer or both, and all the taxes must therefore fall on the producer or the consumer. There cannot be a third class in the country. The trotting forward of the taxpayer as a separate class whose interests have to be safeguarded is done only to befog the real issue.

The real issues are these:

1. Does the present saving from Exchange drop from the heavens?
2. If not, does it come out of the pockets of any particular section of the population of this country, and if so, which?
3. Is it equitable to take it from that particular section instead of from the country as a whole?
4. If we go back to 1s. 4d. will it cause a deficit in the Budget owing to the disappearance of the Exchange Profits?
5. If there is a deficit from this cause is there any other way in which it can be or is likely to be made up from expansion of present sources of revenue?
6. If not, how can this deficit be made good?
7. Will the taxpayer stand to Gain or lose on balance?

I do not think it necessary to take up much space in answering the first two issues. The Exchange profit does not fall from the heavens. If it did, we ought to put up the Exchange not to 2s. only, but 20 shillings, and save enormous sums to the country. But this is simply absurd. All the money that Government saves on Exchange comes out from the pockets of the producer, who loses on £30 million worth of his exports exactly as much as the Government gains on its £30 million of Home Remittances. What is more, the previous Fin-

(Continued on page 10.)

MEDINA CONQUERED.

IBNE SAUD'S TRIUMPH.

NO BLOODSHED: NO DAMAGE.

ENTHUSIASTIC PRAYERS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

The following cablegram has been received by the Central Khilafat Committee from the Representative of Sultan Ibn Saud in Cairo on the 21st instant.

According to news from Syeria Ibn Saud occupied Medina under pressure seige and help of the inhabitants. No bloodshed and no damages whatever were done to the town, holy buildings and the tombs. The troops behaved under perfect discipline and prayed at the Nabvi Mosque. Enthusiastic crowds. Our soldiers illuminated Sidi Hamza, Sherif Ali's troops capitulated.—Representative, Ibn Saud.

A COMMUNIST AFFAIR?

APPEAL FOR STERN ACTION.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The F. C. Allen, Chairman of the Shipping Federation in a long statement declares that "the so-called seamen's strike is really reconnaissance in force in connection with the general Communist offensive by direct action against the existing order of Society". He emphasises that no protest against the agreement for wages deduction of 3rd July was made until 12th August and asserts that the leaders of the agitation are nearly all avowed Communists, very few of them being seamen. Their principal weapon is terrorism and he exhorts the Governments of Britain and the Dominions to take measures to enable men to carry out their lawful avocations under agreed conditions.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS & STRIKE.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Melbourne.—Mr. Bruce, in a statement, says that the present elections will be very important in the history of Australia as they involve very far-reaching issues ever submitted to the country which will be called upon to decide whether it should be governed by Parliament or by irresponsible extremists.

The Commonwealth Electoral Officer predicts that 90 per cent. will poll in consequence of the enactment on compulsory voting and says that every effort is being made to confine the strike to the narrowest limits in view of the elections in order to allow the Unions to concentrate on the political fight. Meanwhile, though shipowners have announced their readiness to confer with the seamen's representatives as suggested by Mr. Charlton, the Labour leader, the Executive of the striking seamen has rejected Mr. Charlton's proposal and refuses to negotiate until all imprisoned men are released.—Reuter's Special.

REGULAR ARMY MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

A brigade of Territorials will participate in the manoeuvres of the regular army which will begin on the Salisbury plain at midnight, to-morrow, in the presence of many foreign military leaders, including French Generals Franchet Desperey, Weygand and Serrigny. Altogether 40,000 troops, 100 aeroplanes, numerous tanks and armoured cars are engaged in the composition of the rival armies. It will be interesting to see that the Mercia Army, commanded by Sir Philip Chetwode, is strong in infantry, and aircraft, and weak in cavalry, while the Wessex Army, commanded by Sir Alexander Godley, is strong in cavalry and armoured cars and weak in infantry and aircraft. This disparity in composition is deliberately designed to test the respective merits in the speed of cavalry and machines. The manoeuvres will provide an occasion for demonstrating how far the use of aeroplanes will eliminate the factor of surprise. —Reuter's Special.

PRINCE ARRIVES AT MENDOZA.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Mendoza (Argentine).—The Prince of Wales has arrived here, thanks to the strenuous work of the railway engineers. On Saturday the line was repaired enabling passage of the Prince's train which occasionally had to scrape its way through a wall of snow on each side of the line. The Prince dined with the Governor of the Province of Mendoza in the evening.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

Santiago, Sept. 20.—The Prince of Wales has left Vinadelmar for Los Andes, whence he will depart for Argentina. It is expected that there will be no further difficulty in crossing the frontier as weather conditions have considerably improved.

London, Sept. 21st. (Paris).—The newspapers state that the German authorities at Freiburg have fined Coste 126 thousand francs.—Reuter's Special.

Shanghai.—The Italian airman, Marchese de Pinedo, has arrived at Shanghai flying from Australia via Phillipines and Formosa.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN SANDHURST DEPUTATION.

MESSRS. NEHRU AND JINNAH AMONG MEMBERS.

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

It is officially announced that Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah, Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Major Zorawar Singh with Major Lumby as Secretary will constitute the deputation of the Indian Sandhurst Committee to visit Military Training Institutions in the United Kingdom and possibly elsewhere. It is contemplated at present that the deputation should proceed to England early in April 1926, after the Committee as a whole have heard as much as possible of the evidence which is expected to be received in response to lengthy questionnaires framed during the recent Session of the Legislative Assembly.—A.P.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN SIMLA.

3 KILLED : 10 INJURED.

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

A serious bomb explosion occurred last night at a quarter to ten near the Police lines at Kaithu (Simla), where soldiers of 1/3rd Gurkha Regiment are now stationed. They were watching Dusehra celebrations. About a dozen persons have been wounded. A Gurkha boy died instantaneously. The injured men were immediately conveyed to the Ripon Hospital, where two others succumbed to injuries. Another boy and a soldier are in a precarious condition, while an outsider has completely fractured his leg. The Police are making enquiries So far no arrests have been made.

LATER.

Enquiries regarding the bomb explosion in the Police Lines, Kaithu show that the bomb was a military bomb.—A.P.

ABDEL KARIM WOUNDED?

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Paris.—A message from Madrid says that a Spanish newspaper reports that Abdel Karim sustained serious injury to his left leg while fighting at Bibane, and he is lying with fever at Targuiz attended by two German surgeons and members of his general staff.—Reuter.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION OF WAVERING TRIBES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Paris.—A message from Fez states that Sheshuan is deserted during day time, as a consequence of bombing from the air. Abdel Karim's brother has moved his household. Abdel Karim is still intimidating the wavering tribes.—Reuter.

VIOLATION OF LAWS OF U. S

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Washington.—The State Department has instructed Mr. Blake, the United States Diplomatic agent at Tangier, to inform American airmen who are operating with the French against the Riffs in Morocco that they are serving in violation of the laws of the United States.—Reuter.

GERMAN BAN ON FRENCH AIRMAN.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Paris.—The "Echo De Paris" states that the German authorities at Freiburg have ordered to prevent the French airman Coste from leaving Freiburg and returning to France.

The French Government is dealing with the matter.

The Germans have seized Coste's machine and dismantled th motor.

[A Paris telegram dated 13th September stated that airmen Coste and Thierry left the Etampes aerodromex for attempting a non-stop flight, via Constantinople, Baghdad and Bunder Abbas to Karachi.]—Reuter's Special.

THE U. S. BAN

MR. SAKLATVALA PROTESTS

ADHERES TO HIS STATEMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Addressing a crowded meeting at the Battersea Town Hall, Mr. Saklatvala protested against the United States' ban on his visit, and declared that he adhered to every word that he has spoken.—Reuter.

SOLICITOR'S OPINION,

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Washington.—Mr. Risley, solicitor attached to the Labour Department has adviced the Secretary of Labour that the United States Immigration Law clearly specifies that an alien Communist may not lawfully enter or remain in the United States and is subject to exclusion or deportation.

Mr. Davis sought Mr. Risley's opinion after a conference of officials of the State Department, whose barring of Mr. Saklatvala had been criticised.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA COMMUNIST CONFERENCE.

MR. SAKLATWALA ELECTED PRESIDENT.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 21.

At a meeting of the Indian Communist Party held here yesterday a Reception Committee was formed with Maulana Hasrat Mohani as its President, to make the necessary arrangements for the forthcoming All-India Communist Conference, during the last week of December 1925, at Cawnpore. Mr. Sklatvala has been elected President of the first Conference and he has been requested to accept presidentship. Independents and Republicans can also attend the Conference. The meeting also passed a resolution denouncing the treatment accorded by Government to "the victims of the Cawnpore Bolshevik conspiracy case" as brutal, and expressed the heartiest sympathy with them. Besides local members, representatives from some other provinces also attended the meeting.—A. P.

MR. S. R. DAS

GOES TO VICEROY'S COUNCIL

SIR N. SARMA'S SUCCESSOR.

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

A Communique says:—

His Majesty the King Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. S. R. Das, Bar-at-Law, Advocate General of Bengal to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General in succession to the Hon. Sir Narasimha Sarma, K.C.S.I. when the latter vacates office.—A. P.

[Mr. Satish Ranjan Das who was born on 29th February 1872 was educated at Manchester Grammar School and called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1894. He was enrolled Advocate of the Calcutta High Court in 1894. He has been Advocate General of Bengal since 1920.]

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA?

JAPAN TO BE NEUTRAL,

LONDON, Sept. 21.

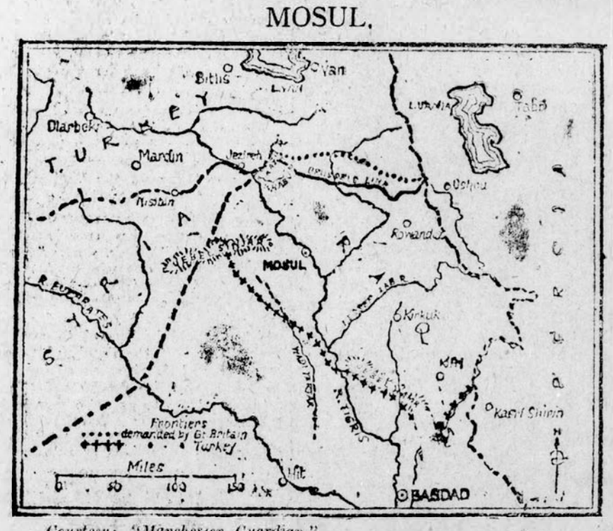
Tokio.—The Foreign Office has received confidential reports from China that a civil war is imminent between Chang-tso-lin and Feng-yu-Hsiang. The Cabinet unanimously decided in favour of Japanese neutrality in the event of hostilities. It is understood that if war breaks out there will be no Customs Conference.—Reuter.

BRITISH DELEGATION TO CHINA.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Writing to the British Delegates, who have left for China to attend the Customs Conference provided by the Washington treaties, Mr. Chamberlain enumerates the objects of the Conference which are, *inter alia*, to pave the way for the abolition of *likin*, and, in the meantime, to determine the conditions on which a customs surtax may be levied not exceeding 2 1/2 per cent. on ordinary goods and five per cent. on luxuries. Mr. Chamberlain emphasises his desire to meet Chinese aspirations to his utmost including those relating to extra-territorial rights; but, in view of the disorganisation due to lack of an effective Central Government he urges the delegates to secure adequate guarantees that the reforms justifying the concessions which they are authorised to make will be actually carried out.—Reuter.

MOSUL.



Courtesy: "Manchester Guardian."

MOSUL & LEAGUE'S DECISION.

GENERAL DISAPPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Geneva.—General disappointment has been caused by the League's decision on the Mosul question. Some observers deprecate the Council's action as a manifestation of impotence harmful to the League, while others point out that the decision is a natural development when the Council is confronted with a complex question.

Rushdi Bey, who based his case on the statement of late Lord Curzon preceding the conclusion of the Lausanne Treaty, replying to a question declined to discuss the Lausanne Treaty in the League Circles, and expressed the opinion that such a statement was irrelevant.

Mr. Amery, replying to a question, declined to discuss Rushdi Bey's arguments, but spoke in measured phrases of Turkey's disavowal of Fethi Bey's assurance of last year. He, however, hoped that if the International Court assigned more than a mediatorial role to the Council, Turkey would again come into line with Britain, and agree to accept the Council's decision beforehand. Otherwise Britain would assume the same position and reserve for themselves complete liberty to give whatever consideration, "and naturally grave consideration," to the suggestions put forward.—Reuter.

MOSUL QUESTION & HAGUE COURT.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Geneva.—The Turkish Delegation, interviewed by Reuter, said that Government did not see any necessity at present to refer any point in connection with Mosul to the Hague Court, especially because the questions put are, essentially, extremely of a political character and the advisory opinion by the Court could, therefore, in no way affect the rights which Turkey holds under the Lausanne Treaty, or modify the Council's role thereunder.—Reuter.

LONDON PRESS CRITICISM.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Apart from the condemnation of the Turkish attitude at Geneva, London papers, generally, unite in criticising the Council of the League for irresolution and for shirking its responsibilities in arriving at a decision on the Mosul dispute.—Reuter.

"APPALLING ACCOUNTS" OF TURKISH DEPORTATION.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Geneva.—The accounts, received by Mr. Amery concerning the Turkish deportation of Christians, are stated to be simply appalling. They say that deportations have been going on since May, creating the most difficult situation in Iraq and Government is providing for utterly destitute refugees. —Reuter.

UNFOUNDED LIES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The Turkish Embassy in London declares that the allegations of deporation of the Christian population along the Brussels Line are unfounded and emanate from "interested and mischievous persons living South of the said line".—Reuter.

WILL HE RETIRE?

GANDHIJI AND CONGRESS.

VIGOROUS FIGHT ON SPINNING FRANCHISE.

PATNA A. I. C. C. MEETING.

(From our Special Representative.)

PATNA, Sept. 21.

Arrangements for the All-India Congress Committee meeting and for the inauguration of the Spinners' Association have been completed by to-day, thanks to the energy and spirit of co-operation visible amongst local Congress and other workers. A remarkable thing is the evidence of co-operation between elements which do not temperamentally belong to the Congress, either from the Swarajists' point of view or from the spinners' point of view. Mahatmaji has been housed in a fitting bungalow overlooking the Ganges and the hostess is the daughter of a well-known former political worker in Behar whose son is the Assistant Government Advocate. Mrs. Naidu is the guest of a member of the Council in the public hall built by whose generosity to house a library and Reading Room the Congress Committee will hold its session. A Minister, an ex-Minister, the head of local self-Government in Patna and the members of the Municipal Executive have all been working together to make Mahatma's visit a success. Several local bodies in rural areas are in the hands of Bihar Congress leaders and are doing great work as is acknowledged by Liberal and official opinion there.

The One Question.

Leaders are practically all here and are enthusiastic about the economic aspect of the Khaddar movement, but there is one question the local young men ask which disconcerts the observer from Bombay "Are you a Swarajist or a Spinner?" You are asked and the implication that the Swarajists would not be found amongst the members of Mahatma's Spinners' Association is brought to your notice in the alterative query, "But, I do find some few of the Swarajists quite enthusiastic about Khaddar?" Doctor Syyad Mahamud has promised me a full statement about the progress of this work in Bihar and Mahatmaji whom I saw yesterday is quite cheerful about the interest other Indian leaders of both schools will take in the movement. I was told he expected a very good attendance at the All-India Congress Committee which begins work at three p.m. tomorrow.

Tuesday will be the day of debates and amendments. From the informal talks yesterday I could see that there is an agreement to think that silence is silver and listening to Gandhiji is golden. I have, however, come across a bank of Socialist from Rajputana who is a member of the All-India Committee and who wants to free us from the dictatorship of Mahatmaji and Motilalji. That young man will voice his grievance but I do not know whether anybody else will second him.

Desire for Co-operation.

Wednesday is the day for the Spinners' meeting in which the Swarajists until now assembled here display a benevolent interest understood to be a kind of non-violent neutrality by the Bihar khaddar workers who expect no help from the Swarajists. I find in this Province that amongst the two sections there is a great desire to co-operate in the field of activity, where political outlook will not interfere. This is mainly due to the engaging and transparent sincerity of Babu Rajendra Prasad whom all acclaim as the first lieutenant of Gandhiji in Bihar. As regards attendance of leaders until now it was unfortunate that Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was held up in Allahabad yesterday owing to fever and it is expected that the two Nehrus will arrive together this evening. The Mayor of Calcutta comes to-morrow morning, but an advance contingent came to-day from Calcutta. Satis babu, the soul of Khaddar propaganda in Bengal, has, however, been here for the last three days.

CHARKHA AND TWIRLI-GIG.

KARNATAK'S SPLENDID RESPONSE.

(From our Special Representative.)

PATNA, Sept. 21.

The oppressively sultry weather prevents many delegates to the Spinners' Association meeting from going to places like Malkhachak and Madhubani where the turn of numbers of charkhas in the rural areas would gladden their hearts. In the seventeen districts of Bihar hardly a single unit of political work has been left untouched by the workers under Babu Rajendraprasad a political personality who inspires affection and confidence in all circles of political thought. Satish Babu is resourceful and patient in his endeavours to teach the working of the twirli-gig to suspicious acolytes. I counted Mrs. Naidu among these acolytes, but she had no doubt whatever that she would master the intricacies of the twirli-gig in no time. Of the charkha as an antedote to jagged nerves she was in great praise and I notice that she has great hopes of establishing a museum for khaddar samples in Bombay where she hopes to obtain some excellent samples of highly finished Khaddar from Behar.

Karnatak's Splendid Response.

No Bombay leaders have arrived here until now. Mr. Dastane, the well-known Khaddar worker of Khandesh, came this morning and Karnatic has sent twelve members of its all India representation which is fixed at fifteen. So Karnatic has made a fine response to Gandhiji's call and I am informed by Mr. Kaujalgi that the Karnatic Congress Committee is agreeable to the demand that the monetary franchise should be restored, the spinners being given the alternative right of paying the quota in self-spun yarn. Mr. Sambamurthy from Andhra and his colleague in national work Doctor Pattabhi Sitaramayyar came this morning and Mr. Hardikar who has come up with the Karnatic group is ever pushing on his idea of a volunteer camp with a good quota from Andhra with the encouragement of Mr. Sambarmurthy.

A novel feature of the proceedings of the All-India Committee this time is the issue of tickets for a money equivalent to visitors. Tickets can be had for Rs. 10 and 5 and donations much larger sums have been received in respons to the appeal to defray the expenses of the session.

"ABOLISH SPINNING FRANCHISE."

VIGOROUS FIGHT EXPECTED.

PATNA, Sept. 21.

"Abolish spinning franchise if you mean to do any political work" this is the opinion held by the advanced section of the Congress politicians who will put up a vigorous fight to-morrow at the All-India Congress Committee meeting demanding reinstatement of the old four anna franchise.

Franchise a Total Failure.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is expected to arrive here this evening when he will confer on the subject with Mahatma Gandhi and it is yet to be seen whether the Pandit agrees with Mahatma Gandhi on the alternative franchise. The resolution on alternative franchise will only be carried if both the leaders agree. Nevertheless opposition will be as strong as ever and the debate will be prolonged for a considerable time on the resolution favouring the obsolute reinstatement of the old four-anna franchise. It is stated that Mahatma Gandhi will retire from the Congress if the spinning franchise is abolished altogether. Those who favour the abolition of the spinning franchise express their opinion that judging by the results the spinning franchise has been a total failure. The membership of the Congress has dwindled down and very few members have been able to subscribe their full quota of two thousand yards of yarn. They will no longer tolerate the Congress being a spinning association. They attribute the existing political inactivity to the spinning franchise and express confidence that once the old money franchise is restored the congress will be at once restored to her former strength as a political body with increased membership and make way to unity between the Liberals and the Nationalists.

Indians Abroad.

An important resolution which the All-India Congress Committee will pass to-morrow refers to the condition of the Indians in South Africa and Kenya. The Committee will probably have no objection to the arrival of a delegation from the Natal Indian Congress, fully representative of the people, than from the Natal Indian Association which merely represents the trading interests.

Mahatma Gandhi wants to finish the deliberations of the All-India Congress Committee by midnight on the 22nd instant in order to enable the Bengal members to attend the Puja.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. Bolton, Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in North-west Frontier Province is proceeding on six months' leave in December next. Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Keen of the Political Department will officiate for him.

Lt.-Col. R. A. Lyall of the Political Department has proceeded on leave pending retirement.

INDIAN COLONISATION OF BRITISH GUIANA

NUNAN-LUCKHOO HOAX

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT REPUDIATES SCHEME.

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., M.L.C., (Madras) writes to us as follows:—

"Mr. Madhu Lal Bose is not only the President of the British Guiana Indian Association but also is the Editor of the Hindusthani, a spirited monthly magazine, published at George Town British Guiana. He knows what he is talking about. As requested by him, I am sending you a copy of the accompanying communication for kind publication."

The following is Mr. Bose's letter referred to by Mr. Pillay and it is headed "Mr. Naidu's Recantation":—

Sir,—I enclose herewith a cutting from the "Daily Chronicle" of the 5th April last, which contains a statement to the effect that Mr. C. R. Naidu, the Editor of the "Indians Abroad," has for some unknown reason or reasons withdrawn his opposition to the pseudo-colonisation scheme propounded by Messrs. Nunan and Luckhoo, and that he is now prepared out of the fulness of his wisdom, to give his support to the cheap labour scheme of the planters of British Guiana.

It might interest Mr. Naidu to learn that Sir Joseph Nunan since his return to British Guiana from his second mission to India, has unceremoniously shaken the dust of the magnificient Province from off his feet and has retired on pension, and it is now an open secret that his promises to the Legislators and people of India have been repudiated by the Government of which he was the accredited representative, although in this particular matter he certainly was the dictator.

Sir Joseph has accordingly adopted the only honourable course, and ere he departed was frank enough to admit that the land colonisation idea was but secondary in his great scheme, it was "labour" first and last, for the sugar estates, which was the thing he so greatly desired. The confusion might have been unintentional, but nevertheless the cat was out, but long before this I had seen through the hoax.

Mr. Luckhoo, who is but a mere cat's paw in the hands of the planting magnates whose influence is considerable in the politics of British Guiana, has far out stripped his mentor in his efforts to see the colonisation game through, and would stop short at nothing, however, in order to achieve the desired result. With the disappearance of Sir Joseph Nunan, the mantle has fallen on the astute Joseph Luckhoo.

The rantings of the Nunan-Luckhoo delegation, were intended solely to throw dust in the eyes of the people of India; I would advise Mr. Naidu to read Luckhoo's evidence before the Pillay deputation, then compare this with his Indian propaganda, and then read of the existing tale of woe in British Guiana which you will find in these copies of the "Daily Chronicle" of recent date, which I herewith send for your perusal; the tale of Essequebo is the tale of the whole of British Guiana to-day.

The Government is without a policy in this matter of colonisation, and until a policy is defined, all the necessary funds are available, it is idle to look to India or elsewhere for the necessary action. That real colonisation would be of lasting benefit to Indians to emigrate *en masse*, only to be sweated and cheated for the benefit of capitalists, is but heaping insults on the intelligence of Indians.

Political equality is a mere illusion, unless based on a sound economic foundation; we have yet to build the foundation, ere we can look forward to the Indian as a real live factor in British Guiana.

In order to test the sincerity of the Government of British Guiana, should the undermentioned constitions be guaranteed, then I, like my friend Mr. Naidu would undertake to exert myself in the interests of Indian colonisation, but I am still awaiting the guarantee:—

My recommendations are as follows:—

1. That steamer passage should be made quite healthy and decent for such passengers.
2. A sustained effort be made to encourage family life and improve the education of children upon the estates.
3. Indian settlements on the land should also be fostered.
4. The general average of wages should be raised in order to meet the existing high cost of living.
5. In new Indian settlements, temperance should be fostered by the refusal to grant rum licenses for such settlements.
6. A purely voluntary system should be observed in obtaining recruits.
7. An Indian immigration committee should be formed to advise in matters pertaining to Indian immigrants.
8. The removal of the present impression that educated Indians are not wanted in the country, but only the labouring classes.
9. Provision for destitute and decrepit Indians.
10. The creation of wages Board which should include an equal number of Indians.
11. Adequate compensation to those who suffered at Rumolab in 1924.
12. The addition of an Indian Medical Inspector attached to the staff of the Immigration Department.

Owing to ill-health I have been compelled to suspend my activities. Hence the delay in dealing with Naidu-Luckhoo letter.

I am sure that the people of India are amused at the rantings of persons of the Naidu-Luckhoo type, who can without rhyme or reason be made to recant overnight, and who like the creature before the gramophone are only too ready to do their masters' bidding.

From what I have stated, I am sure that despite the intrigues of some of my friends, India will always make it a point of duty to get reliable and first-hand information before again sending the people into exile in these parts, which exile has in so many cases proved to be without any compensating economic value, not to mention the social and spiritual degradation which is all too common the lot of the majority who have been lured to these parts, only to fall into a hell on earth.—I remain, Sir,

MADHU LALL BOSE,
President, British India Association,
George Town, B.G.

FASCINATED BY TRAINS.

INDIAN STUDENT'S SUICIDE IN LONDON.

The "Daily Herald" of Aug. 29, published the following report:—

The suicide of a young Indian student was described at Westminster yesterday at an inquest on Ardeshir Jehangirji Karkaria (23), an electrical engineering student, of Eardley-crescent, Earl's Court, who threw himself in front of a train at the Hyde Park Corner tube station.

The motor-man and the lift-man described the man's jump in front of the train as a deliberate act, but evidence gave no indication why the young man should commit suicide. He gained a scholarship in Bombay, and had no financial worries. He was cheerful, worked hard, and had no love affairs.

"SOME ANXIETY."

Dr. Finucane, police surgeon, who had described the injuries, and said that death was due to shock, suggested that the evidence seemed to have disclosed some anxiety —"neurosis"—on the part of Karkaria regarding his family affairs. In this type of case, a person might be obsessed by phobias—seized with insane impulses resulting in an act over which he had no control.

Mr. Arthur Monkton, for the J. N. Tata scheme for the higher education of Indians, argued that the death was due to an accident.

The coroner said that in most cases of suicide they found a reason, but there were cases—and quite a large number—where apparently one got a sort of irresistible impulse to do something that led to death. From experience in his court, and from what he knew generally, cases occurred where somehow or other electric trains had a fatal effect on some people.

He recorded a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

PROPOSED REFERENDUM AT SANTA CRUZ.

CITIZENS' PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee a public meeting of the residents of Santa Cruz was held on Sunday last at 9 a.m. in Villervilla to consider the report of the Local Self Government in the Bombay Suburban Area with special reference to the proposed amalgamation of Santa Cruz with Bandra for Municipal purposes. Mr. J. K. Mehta presided.

In explaining the object of the meeting, the President offered a few remarks on the report of the Local Self-Government Committee and asked the meeting to give their considered opinion on the 3 main issues raised in the Report, viz., (1) Proposal of amalgamating Santa Cruz with the Bandra Municipality, (2) Question of separate Municipality for Santa Cruz and (3) Proposed creation of a controlling and co-ordinating Central Council.

There was a free and full discussion on these points. During the discussion the question of the proposed referendum to gauge the opinion of Santa Cruz Landlords on the advisability of amalgamating Santa Cruz with the Bandra Municipality was also considered. The President then winding up the proceedings, asked the permission of the meeting to embody its considered opinion on these questions in the following resolutions which were passed unanimously:—

This meeting unanimously and strongly is of opinion that the so-called referendum notified to be held next week is not a proper referendum at all, being merely opinions of a few landlords who may be present at the meeting convened and that it ought to be referendum of all the occupants whether landlords or tenants.

This meeting unanimously and strongly is of opinion and re-affirms resolutions passed at previous meetings and their opinion submitted to the Local Self-Government Committee that it will be disastrous and detrimental to the interests of Santa Cruz to be joined to Bandra for Municipal purposes.

This meeting unanimously and strongly is of opinion that Santa Cruz should have a separate and independent and full-fledged Municipality of its own under the District Municipal Act, unfettered or uncontrolled by any central or co-ordinating authority.

This meeting unanimously and strongly is of opinion that the Central Council will be adverse to the interests of Suburbs.

This meeting resolves that the copies of these resolutions be sent to the Government and proper authorities.

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT

EXPANSION OF WORK IN 1924-1925.

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Further expansion of useful activities is recorded in the report of its working for the year 1924-25. During the year the organization of the Department was expanded and agencies were established in various important centres at which the department was not previously represented. Clientage on purchasing side was substantially enlarged embracing some of the more important department of the Central Government and some of the Provincial Governments such as State Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Northern India Salt Revenue Printing and Stationary, Medical Jails, Police and Public Works department, besides some of the company-managed Railways, public bodies and Indian States. This expansion of volume of purchase work was largely due to the progressive character of revised Store Purchase Rules. Aggregate value of purchases made rose from Rs. 167 and half lakhs in 1923-1924 to Rs. 259 lakhs, or by 55 per cent. This increase was mainly the outcome of establishment in previous year of organisation for purchase of engineering and allied manufactures the value of which rose by 50 per cent. that is from Rs. 59 lakhs to nearly Rs. 126 lakhs. There was also a growth of 14 per cent. in purchase of textile goods. These different purchases, represented a fraction of the requirements of state and large public bodies, but results undoubtedly indicate the growing appreciation of the value of the services of the Indian Stores Department. Another interesting feature of the year was the purchase by the Department in India of a large quantity of stores of foreign origin including expensive plant and machinery of a highly specialised nature. In more important cases of these, accepted rates were in no case uneconomical and care was taken to ensure maintenance of requisite standard of quality. One interesting fact may be alluded to here, namely the advance made in the direction of substituting Indian textiles for those of foreign origin, proportion of former having risen to 98 per cent. thus being an increase of 9 per cent. over the proportion of 1923-1924 and 6 per cent. over that of 1922-1923. Proportion of other Indian manufactures purchases by the Department continued to be low due to comparative backwardness of engineering and allied industries in India but no opportunity was neglected consistently with maintenance of requisite standard of efficiency and economy to obtain indigenous products of these classes. Increase of purchase work naturally reached on operations of the inspection branch of the Department since the Department ordinarily stipulates that it shall inspect stores that it has purcased before they are delivered to consignees. Resultant effect was further and more extensive utilization of facilities which the Department provides by authorities who continue to make their own purchases and by certain manufacturing and other firms. Business of metallurgical inspectorate at Jamshedpur increased by 47 per cent. in volume, tonnage of materials inspected having risen from 171794 tons in 1923-24 to 242772 tons. There was a reduction of about 7 per cent. in volume of inspection work carried out by other inspection organisations of the department, figures for two corresponding periods under review being, Rs. 218 and half lakhs and Rs. 204 lakhs respectively. Decrease is entirely attributable to diminution in orders for railway wagons under-frames and bogies placed in India in preceding year. Excluding this class of work from operations of both the years we find a substantial increase in business of these organisations, also the value of remaining stores handled by them having risen from Rs. 110 lakhs in 1923-24 to Rs. 168 and half lakhs or by 52 per cent. Growth in number of tests and analysis carried out by Matellurgical Inspectorate and by Government Test House at Alipur was striking, 68 per cent. in case of former and 20 per cent. in that of latter. Further progress was made in the direction of exploring indigenous sources of supply and of encouraging firms by various means to create new sources and to improve the quality of their products. Every opportunity which presented itself to the Department by means of scrutiny of indents on Director-General of the Indian Stores Department in London or by other means was availed of for placing the purcasing departments in touch with Indian supplies. The report discusses at length activities and progress of the department and specially mentions that as further instances of potentialities inherent in the department may be noted. Employment of Director of Inspection and Metallurgical Inspector as certifying for payment of bounties on iron and steel, railway wagons, and on steel rails, fish plates and steel ingots respectively payable under provisions of the Steel Industry (Protection Act, 1924) and in accordance with the terms of resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on 26th January, 1925 and also for the use made of the Department as an adviser as to nature of facilities to be provided under that Act for technical training of Indians in their works by firms which desire to qualify for these bounties.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of the Department is derived from various source. Firstly it makes a department charge of one per cent. for purchases and one per cent. on inspection value of stores purchased and inspected. Secondly there are special charges for work carried out at Test House and Metallurgical Inspectorate, and thirdly there is the income derived from sale of copies of forms of tenders and of applications for appointments. Expenditure consists entirely of salaries and incidental charges of staff and cost of buildings apparatus and the equipment extension of work of the department has naturally resulted in increase of its revenue and expenditure, former having risen from Rs. 5,69,700 to Rs. 7,63,200, while the latter from Rs. 9,22,700 to Rs. 10,36,800, thus resulting in a debt balance of Rs. 2,73,600. The result is less unfavourable as compared to that of the last year in which the net debt balance was Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs, but the report opines that having regard to that loss on working as a usual and natural concomitant of new undertakings during earlier period of their operations year's progress could not be regarded as unsatisfactory. Further experience must be gained before it can be definitely decided whether or not the existing scale of charges for services rendered by the department are adequate to be self-supporting.—A. P.

BOMBAY URBAN BANKS.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

A conference of urban co-operative banks in the Bombay Presidency was held at the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, Bombay, on Sunday last, under the presidentship of Provincial M.L. Tannan. The conference was first of its kind and was largely attended by representatives of these banks and other persons interested in the progress of the Co-operative movement.

Prof. H. L. Kaji, chairman of the reception committee, in welcoming the delegates, remarked that the essential idea in co-operative banking—banking organised with the thoroughness and managed with the efficiency usually associated with capitalistic concerns, performing its mission of financing the small man on personal credit and distributing its profits on the principles of equity so charactristic of a co-operative concern. A few large banks doing all kinds of banking business, attracting deposits, lending out its monies to small traders, artisans and others, with an adequate and efficient staff were needed in Bombay in place of the small credit societies that in some cases dragged out a weary existence and in others kept the co-operators in continual worry. Mr. Kaji hoped earnest efforts would be made by co-operators to bring about the early organisation of at least one such bank which might serve as a model. Till, however, that idea was realised they could do much by removing the defects in the existing societies as far as possible.

Principal Tannan then delivered his presidential address. He remarked that the important position which urban banks in Bombay held among the banks of the Presidency could be gauged by the fact that the twelve urban banks of Bombay had no less than 3,10,000 members and a working capital of 68 lakhs as against 58,000 members and a working capital of nearly 120 lakhs for the whole Presidency. At present the chief, and in most cases the only, business which these banks did was to obtain funds by means of fixed deposits and loans and to lend them to their members in the form of advances. It must, therefore, be evident that the first primary condition for the extension of the activities of these banks was to provide them with trained staff and thus remove one of the chief obstacles that now impeded their growth. Special arrangements should be made for that purpose. The training required was both theoretical as well as practical.

After some discussion the following resolutions were carried unanimously by the conference:—

This Conference earnestly recommends that successful Communal banks develop ordinary banking business such as safe custody, collection of interest, purchase and sell Government securities and shares, opening of current account and accepting deposits from non-members.

This Conference holds training of banks secretaries in banking and co-operation to be essential for the successful working of co-operative banks and recommends that the Bombay Co-operative Institute should take early steps in that direction and appoint a committee of four members with power to add to their number to prepare a scheme for the purpose.

To facilitate the expansion of banking business this Conference is of opinion that the exemption of cheques of over Rs. 20, from the stamp duty, when issued by members of co-operative urban banks is very necessary and request the Registrar to move Government in the matter.

This Conference recommends the organisation of co-operative merchantile banks with powers to led on the security of raw commodities and manufactured goods.

This Conference is of opinion that two representative committees one for salary earners' society and another for communal society, should be formed to work under the guidance of the Bombay Co-operative Institute and function as advisory bodies for their respective groups and also as propagandist body to organise new societies of their type.

A hearty vote of thanks to the president brought the Conference to an end.

RAMLILA CELEBRATIONS IN DELHI.

DELHI, Sept. 21.

While at Allahabad and Panipat the Ramlila celebrations had to be stopped owing to the alleged interference of the Mahomedans and the authorities, Delhi will have two simultaneous Ramlila celebrations owing to a dispute between two sections of the Hindus. The Hindus of Delhi, at a public meeting held last night, presided over by Pandit Nekiram Sharma, passed a resolution condemning the action of the authorities in imposing new restrictions on the celebration of Ramlila in Allahabad. The meeting also expressed regret at the Mahomedans of Allahabad having gone back on the settlement reached at the Delhi Unity Conference that local customs should not be disturbed and attributed their action only to communal "zid" and political considerations. The resolutions recorded regret at the failure of the national leaders to intervene in time to settle the Ramlila question at Allahabad. A clause expressing the approval of the decision o fAllahabad Hindus to stop the Ramlila celebrations was criticised by the speakers, but it was eventually dropped, the general sense of the meeting being that it was not sufficiently strong. The trend of the speeches was that Government, by its actions taken at Allahabad, Mussoorie and other places, was provoking Hindus to a desperate attitude. Pandit Mouli Chander, Devratan Sharma, Mr. Gupta and others spoke on the resolution.—A. P.

INDEPENDENCE OF NEWSPAPER.

DANGERS OF FINANCIAL DOMINATION

In the course his presidential address at the annual conference of the Institute of Journalists at the University Examination Hall, Cambridge, on August 24, Mr. Frederick Peaker commented on the dangers arising from the modern tendency of big newspaper amalamations. It was a tendency which the journalistic profession could not but view with great anxiety, he said. The financier was gradually taking the place of the individual proprietor who was in journalism not so much for what he could make out of it as for his desire to influence the men among whom he lived. When groups of papers were floated on the market, sold, and resold at a profit of millions, it meant that the old individualistic newspaper was going to have a very hard time. They had got to the stage now where newspaper shares were being bought and sold on the Stock Exchange, like other "industrials." That must mean that the risks had been unloaded on the public while the vendors had taken the profit. They were in danger of the use of newspapers as a source of profit beyond the point necessary to preserve their independence. The huge watering of capital must mean that habe prozis had to be made, and that, in its turn, meant pandering to a lower and lower public taste instead of a constant effort to lift the public to higher standards of ethics and conduct.

While newspapers must be well financed, it was the duty of journalists to resist the domination of finance in the editorial domain. No doubt the proprietor ought to have some control over the broad lines of the policy of the paper. He had that in the choice of the responsible editor, but within the broad lines determined by that choice the editor should have the fullest freedom, after consulation with his staff.

The gathering was welcomed by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. A. C. Seward, Master of Downing College, and the Mayor of Cambridge, Mrs. E. Hartree. The Vice-Chancellor said that the more closely together the Press and the universities worked the better it would be for both, since their common aim was to spread the gospel of truth. The Mayor said that her experiences on the bench made her aware of the tremendous responsibility that would be laid upon the Press if the Judicial Reports Bill were passed.

On the motion for the adoption of the Council's report, Mr. F. Hinde said that while heartily in favour of clean journalism, he opposed the proposals now before Parliament in the Judicial Proceedings Bill as set out in the report and expressed the view that it would need the most careful attention of the Institute during its way to the Statute-book. Mr. Wills thought the Bill as it stood would create an extremely dangerous position for newspapers and for journalists, and Mr. Latey regarded the Bill as reactionary proposal.

The effect of the debate was to emphasize that the Institute stands equally for freedom of the Press, justice in open Court, and clean journalism. The report was adopted.

BATHING TRAGEDY AT KARACHI.

FOUR SEAMEN DROWNED.

KARACHI, Sept. 20.

Another drowning fatality occurred here yesterday shortly before sunset, resulting in the death of four British seamen from the s.s. "Warfield" belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company. A party of five officers left the "Warfield" on a pleasure trip to Manora, arriving there at three o'clock. They indulged in bathing for half an hour and then returned to the beach for sun-bath. Four of the party after a short respite resumed bathing, the fifth declining on account of nervousness. Ten minutes later, all four were observed to be in serious difficulties in a heavy ebbing tide which was gradually taking them further and further seaward. Mr. Glasson, the fifth man of the party who remained on the shore immediately donned a life-belt and swam out to the unfortunate men. He succeeded in bringing two to the shore but after an hour and a half's artificial respiration life was pronounced extinct. The remaining two men were carried out to sea several miles by a strong current and their bodies have not so far been recovered. The names of the drowned men are R. J. Bentreath, second mate, age 27, of Mouschall near Penzance (married and two children); J. Simmons, third engineer, age 23 (single), of Cardiff; A. L. Jenkins, fifth engineer, age 24, (single) of Cardiff, and W. C. Daley, age 23, (single), wireless operator of Dublin.

The funeral of Bentreath and Simmons took place at five o'clock this evening at Manora cemetery, Rev. R. C. Bartells, Assistant Chaplain of Holy Trinity, Karachi, officiating. The coffins were covered with the Union Jack and a profusion of beautiful wreaths, and there was a large attendance of the public. Captain Siggle and Mr. Glasson (fourth officer) and the whole crew of the "Warfield" were present at the graveside.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The date of the All-India consultative conference regarding the Hedjaz situtions to be held at Lucknow has now been definitely fixed for the 27th and 28th September.—A.P.

The following days will be observed as holidays by the Calcutta Branch of the Imperial Bank of India:—Thursday, Sept 24th, Friday 25th, Saturday 26th, Thursday, October 1st and Friday October 2nd.—A. P.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa are examining a scheme for the establishment of a tuberculosis sanitarium at Itky, a station on the B. N. Railway, 14 miles from Ranchi. The Hon. Mr. Ganesh Dutta Singh, Minister in charge of the Public Health Department, had paid a visit to the proposed site.—A. P.

A Karachi correspondent wires:—Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, M. L. C., with family left by s. s. "Varsova" for Bushire en route to Kerbala, Baghdad and other places in Iraq on a visit to the Holy Shrines. He was given a hearty send-off by several friends and admirers. Pressed by a representative of the "Alwahid" newspaper for a message to Muslims, Seth Haji feelingly said that this was the critical moment in the history of Islam, and he strongly appealed all Mussulmans to cease their internecine quarrels and controversies regarding minor things and concentrate mainly on the achievement the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab from foreign influences.

The Chief Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway says in reply to the reference that the Railway Mandal, Belgaum, re Ver-gu that copies of the Hindi and Marathi ti tables with the new timings will be on by the 1st October.

CRIME IN BURMA

POLITICAL PERSECUTIO

NO-CAPITATION TAX MOVEMENT.

RANGOON, Sept.

The report on the Police Administ of Burma for 1924 says:—

Politically the year has been as quite as 1923. The standing feature of the year, as far dian politics are concerned, was th deavour of the Swaraj Party to captu full support of the Hlaing-Pu Gyaw, B.A. The Hlaing-Pu Gyaw party w self in favour of Mahatma Gandhi's as opposed to that of Mr. C. R. Da there was in reality little cohesion be the Indian and the Burman extremist Hlaing-Pu Gyaw Party was very throughout the year and was strongly ported by certain members of the S Sametgi whose speeches were violently perative as usual. The origin of the lent political agitation which overran province more particularly lower Bu during the second half of the year ca found in Panngde Conference held in by the Hlaing-Pu Gyaw Party. At Conference resolutions were passed which vocated non-payment of taxes. The lution was taken up whole-heartedly innumerable Munthanu Associations found in almost every village in the vince.

NO CAPITATION TAX MOVEMENT

A movement was inaugurated to refuse demand for payment of capitation tax though members of the HlaingPu G Party disassociated themselves from The districts most affected were Tha waddy, Prome, Thayetmyo, Tavoy, I rada and to a lesser extent Pegu and sein. A very serious situation develo in these districts and companies of mili police had to be quartered in them to sist the civil authority. By the end of year the agitation had subsided owing to strong measures taken, but for a period administration was set at defiance. H men bore the brunt of this agitation are still feeling the effects of it. great majority of them, however, stood with the result that one was murde others assaulted and many had their c destroyed and cattle maimed.

An off-shot of the non-payment of c tation tax campaign was a movement Tharrawaddy against Chettyars. Asso tions called Sihwaye Athins were formed make war on the Chettyars and compel t by terrorization to allow redemption of on ridiculous terms or on no terms at The centre of this agitation was in Natt township of Tharrawaddy. Pressure brought on all villagers to join these wave Associations and those who ref to do so were assaulted, their houses on fire and their cattle maimed. One was murdered because he had hired fi belonging to a Chettyar early in the yea

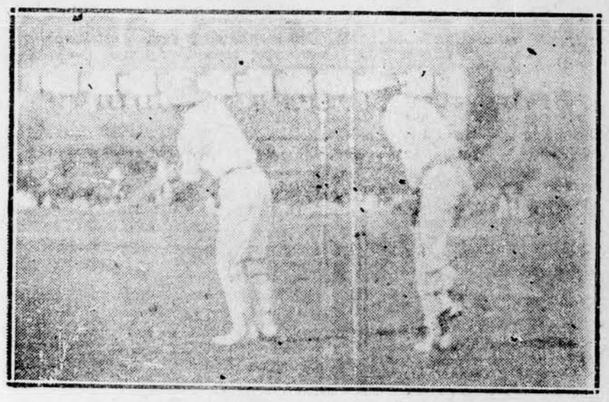
U. OKTAMA'S TRIAL.

Attempts were made to obtain su amongst the various political parties wh culminated in the formation of the Burma Union Party under the leadership Mr. U. Kyaw Yan. It did not attract great following. In August the All Bar Union Party held a conference at Mandal and the Hlaing-Pu Gyaw Party led by Oktama tried to organise a counter mo ing. This resulted in a riot in which se ral policemen, Pongyis and laymen w killed and injured. U. Oktama became cautious after this catastrophe and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. trial of U. Oktama led to considerable p tical excitement which resulted in an sault on a police constable on point d in Rangoon and an unprovoked attack w 'dahs' on two American citizens who had connection whatever with political eve of the day.

PRESENT JUDICIAL SYSTEM N SUITED.

Referring to crime the report says there steady increase of serious crime. As lo as public opinion accepts this state of affa very little can be done to remedy the po tion. There is one point which the Insp tor General of Police, the author of the port, thinks deserves serious considerati and which has been touched upon by number of officers. Commissioners and D puty Commissioners as well as District S perintendents of police. There is a gener consensus of opinion that the judicial syste in force in Burma is not suited to the cou try and that it must be put down as one the chief causes of crime for the simp reason that crime is not punished and th therefore there is no deterrent.—A.P.

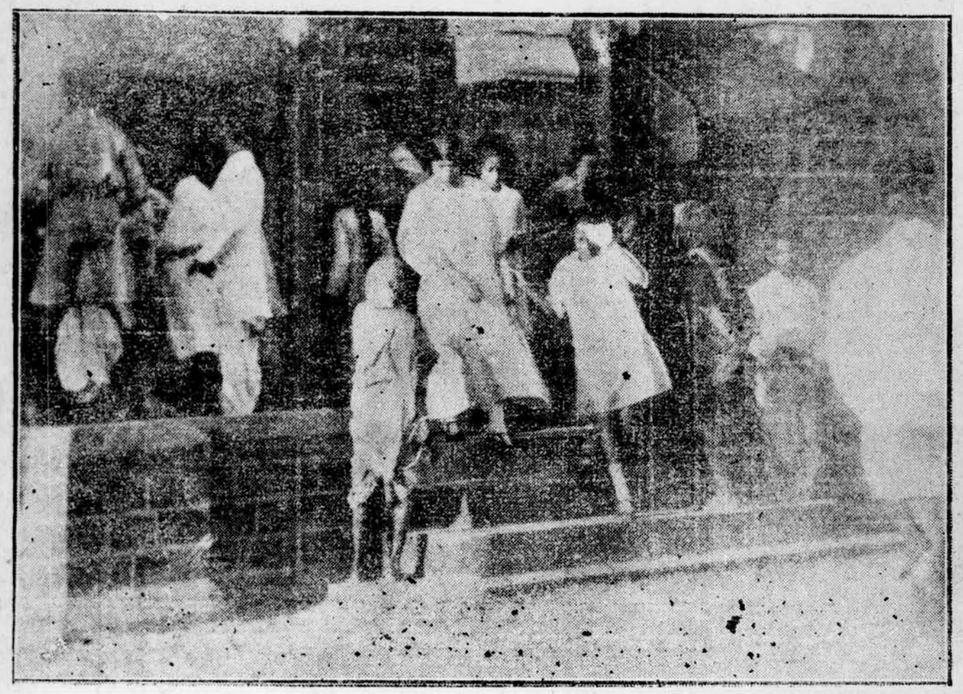
HINDU GYMKHANA VS. PARSI GYMKHANA.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

In the presence of a large crowd of spectators the Parsi Gymkhana beat the Hindu Gymkhana by 5 wickets and 20 runs in a whole day fixture at the Kennedy Sea Face on Sunday. Our photos, from left to right, show (1) the Hindus fielding, (2) Kalapesi, who made the highest score (88) of the match, playing and (3) Wagle, the Hindoo bowler.

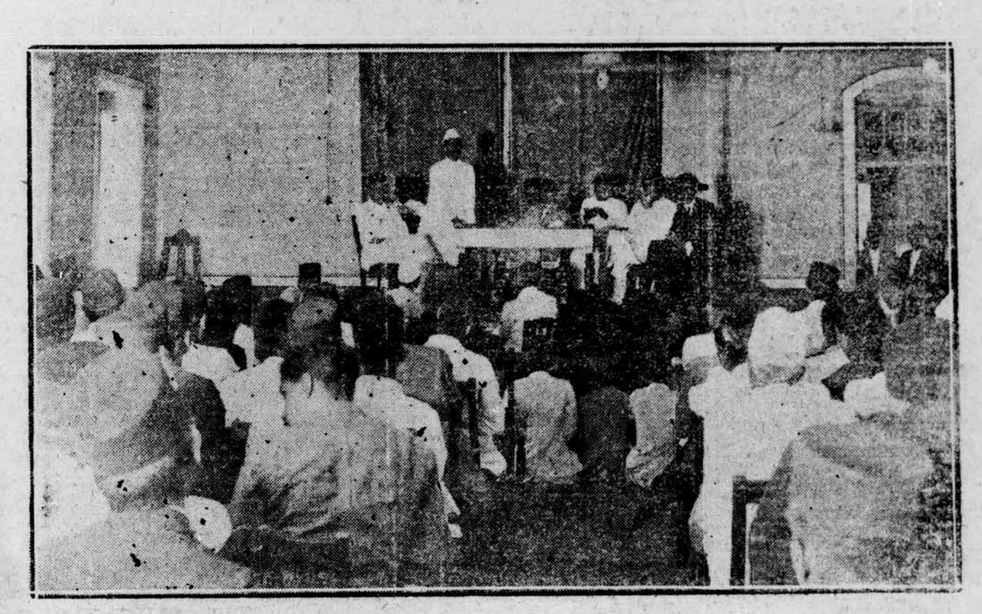
FESTIVAL OF OUR LADY OF THE MOUNT.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Catholic as well as non-Catholic, including Hindu, pilgrims and sight-seers going in and coming out of the Chapel of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra, where the annual Feast was held last week.

A DEBATE ON GANDHISM.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

"Gandhism is a reactionary force in politics" was the interesting question discussed at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Bombay, on Saturday night, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai occupying the chair. Our photograph shows the debate in progress.

INDIANS IN LONDON

NO SOCIAL CENTRE

A NEW ASSOCIATION.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

It is a curious circumstance that while in most foreign places from Kobe to California wherever there is a fair number of Indian residents, they should have felt the necessity of a common meeting-place and should have been running their own institutions for the purpose, in a city like London where there are never less than one thousand Indian residents there should not be a Social Centre that they can really call their own. A strange fatality has been dodging the repeated attempts that Indians here have made in the past to provide for themselves a permanent rendezvous. In the spacious days of Queen Victoria when an extremely limited number of young men from the top-section of Indian society used to come over here the few prosperous In-residents and some retired Anglo-Indians tried to be helpful through the Northbrook Society and the National Indian Association to these young exiles, and generally saw to it that they were introduced to reall-decent English family life. But, they soon found themselves unequal to play the genial host to the ever-increasing crowd of middle-class youths who migrated here in search of an English degree as a short cut to fame and fortune. There was also a limit to the number of English families even in a city like London that would be willing to absorb a floating population of foreigners. The new-comers had, therefore, to shift for themselves as best as they could. In most cases, after having spent a few days in some expensive hotel to which the cab-man had taken them on their arrival at the Victoria station, they gradually gravitated to the cheaper Apartment Houses generally in the Bohemian University District of Bloomsbury—the Latin Quarter of London. Apartment life in the West has a sort of *a demi-monde* existence between the smug complacency of regular family life on the one hand and the rough and tumble of Hotel-residence on the other. Hence the young men here while their people at home were crediting them with imbibing the very ethos of Western Culture, had precious little opportunities of seeing anything of English family life, except for the occasional and unedifying glimpses of it in London streets and Parks.

AN ILL-STARRED ORGANISATION.

It was mainly to arrest the consequent drift and, in some cases, the blind collapse of this most prominent section of Indian Youth which on its return could well be the advance-guard of the Indian nationalist movement, that Madame Cama? Mr. Krishna Varima, Barrister Savarkar Mr. Chattopadhyaya and others opened the India House and organized the Abhinawa Bharat Society. Although their initial and primary motive was most laudable unfortunately they happened to be at this time under the tragic spell of the Anarchist ideology of Joseph Mazzini and Prince Kropockin. Anarchism was quite a craze in those days among the radical intellectual circles of the West. In London alone there were at this time more than half a dozen Anarchist societies—chief amongst which was the Club Autonomie in Scho. The impatient idealists of the time, anxious to emancipate the oppressed peoples of the world had a naive and infinite faith in the bomb and the revolver and the terrorist activities of secret societies. In their blind rage against the tyrants of the earth, they had not the patience to analyze the root-causes of the strange social phenomenon that enables an infinitely small minority to exploit the vast masses of humanity through an exclusive monopoly of the means of productions; in their anxiety to get something done in next to no time they had not the perseverance to educate and organize the seemingly inert masses of workers and peasants behind a strong Socialist programme. They had not the faith that the ultimate pressure of Organized Labour would be far more effective and enduring in its results compared with which the explosions of the bomb and the buck-shot are mere pin-pricks. But apart from the intrinsic futility of individual terrorism, especially in the case of India, this group of misguided Indian patriots were sadly mistaken if they imagined that because the British Home Office practically connived at the activities of other similiar societies in Britain that were brewing trouble for the rival Imperial powers on the Continent, it would, therefore, give an equal length of rope and tolerate the existence in the very heart of Britain's metropolis of a society that would plan mischief in her own dependency. After a meteoric career during which it celebrated the Jubilee of "the Indian War of Independence of 1857" in the West-end of London, the Lee-warner and Curzon Wyllie Committee's report sealed the fate of this organization and the subsequent activities of the Scotland Yard scattered these budding Indian Anarchists to the four corners of the world from Berlin to Port Blair into perpetual exile. I have dwelt at length on the history of this ill-starred organization because the shadow of its failure has been haunting the subsequent efforts of Indians here to build up an independent association of their own.

THE SHAKESPEARE HUT.

In pursuance of the above committee's report, the Indian Office opened at 21 Cromwell Road a hostel for Indian students and saw that the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society were housed in the same building so that it would be easy to spy upon not only the activities but even the debates and discussions of Indians here. The students have retaliated by keeping away from the institution but have been gullible enough to swallow the bait offered by the Y. M. C. A. and have been whole-heartedly patronizing the Shakespeare Hut started by the latter on the failure of the Cromwell Road institution. True, the more spirited and clear-sighted among them like Dr. Jivraj Mehta and others made a gallant effort under the benediction of the late Mr. Gokhale to run an independent association the London Indian Association, but it has languished for lack of adequate support from the Indian students. With its limited finance it could not furnish all the creature comforts and other blandishments that the Y. M. C. A. backed by the Anglo-Indian moneyed interests can provide. It is a pity that the patriotism of these young Indians should not have proved sturdy enough to withstand the temptation of the Indian curries and the Anglo-Indian concerts of the Y. M. C. A.

Y. M. C. A.'s INSIDIOUS PROPAGANDA.

Although the Y. M. C. A. has been all the time too much protesting that it has no politics, its definite role in international politics has been transparently clear to all observers. Has not Mr. Bertrand Russell, for instance, very neatly exposed the capitalist and imperialist affiliations of the Rockfeller-subsidized Y. M. C. A.'s network of organization in China—how under cover of its sanctimonious professions it is carrying on an insidious propaganda to create a receptive mentality among the young Chinese for the peaceful penetration of American Finance-Capital? And the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Indian Students Union, in London, while being examined by the Lytton Committee two years back and when asked if the admission of the students to the management would not make the institution truly representative and popular, had to confess "If it were merely a question of board, and lodging, it was desirable to have students on the managing committee. But "if there were other object, they had to be careful with regard to the management." And hence it happens that the most elementary rights of membership are denied to the students, and the whole organization is controlled by Y. M. C. A's own committee which, by the by, includes Mr. Polak. By efery cheap device it tries to give a psuedo-nationalist complexion to the institution; witness, for instance, the Indian dishes served by London cockney gurls and the cheap reprints of Ravivarma and others that decorate the walls of its restaurant as exhibitions of Indian Art! But in all vital questions it never hesitates to ride rough-shod over the expressed feelings of the student-members.

A GLARING INSTANCE.

One glaring instance of it was when last year the proposal of the students to present an address to such a venerable leader of the nation like Mr. Lajpat Rai was turned down by the committee on the plea that he was an ex-convict. There has been one more flagrant instance of its kind very recently when the committee went out of its way to join in the intrigue against Mr Saklatvala, and tried to deal him a calculated insult in the name of Indian students. One would not have been surprised if the Y. M. C. A had not invited Mr. Saklatvala to speak. But when it goes the length of inviting him and the last moment cancels the engagement and ties to shut him out of the meeting, by substituting some missionary speaker instead in spite of the protests of the students, one cannot help feeling that this is something that is distinctly not defensible. The students were forced to take the only alternative left to them and that was to declare their resolve to boycotte the missionary's meeting and inviting on their own initiative Mr. Saklatvala to speak. And this they did, had a meeting in the lunge squatting on the floor in Indian style as the Secretary refused to provide the chairs and thus carried the day.

SUPPORT LONDON INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

But, it is time the Indian students made up their minds, to put an end to theid present humiliating position by definitely keeping away from the psuedo nationalist institution and by supporting the London Indian Association which Dr. Vakil, Mr. Seal and other local leaders with the co-operation of Mr. Goswami and Mr. Chamanlal during their recent stay here have once again tried to put on its feet. And it is to be hoped that a practical and consistent support will be forthcoming from Nationalist quarters at home. Already an infinite amount of harm has been done to our nationalist cause by our persisting in the self-mutilating ban on foreign propaganda and thus leaving the field clear to our opponents to carry on their campaign of misrepresentation. A strong Nationalist association in London has therefore, become a positive and urgent necessity. On the one hand it can provide a platform for presenting the facts about the Swaraj Movement before the international public of a cosmopolitan city like London and on the other hand beside providing the necessary social amenities to the students it can initiate social welfare activities on the lines of Oxford and Cambridge settlement work for the thousands of miserable Indian "lascars" living in hovels in the East End of London and thus provide opportunities to the students to spend leisure in a fruitful and truly recreative work rather than have to spend their evenings to the special pleadings and vapid platitudes of Lord Willingdon or Winterton or other minor and semi-official apologists at the Shakespeare Hut.

"MAHARSHI OF MAHARASHTRA."

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO LATE SIR R. BHANDARKAR.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, a public meeting was held on Saturday in the Prarthna Samaj Hall, Girgaum, Bombay, to pay a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar. The Hon. Sir Lalubhai A. Shah was in the chair.

The chairman said that the first and foremost claim of Sir Ramkrishna upon the attention of the public was his great scholarship. In fact, in the cause of Sanskrit scholarship his services had been unique and would remain unparalleled for a number of years. The cause of Sanskrit learning in this Presidency had still a large ground to cover, and it was a remarkable circumstance that though this Presidency was far behind in Sanskrit scholarship the University of Bombay had turned out a graduate who had made a name not only in this Presidency and country, but also in the world of oriental scholars. One reason of Sir Ramkrishna's eminence in oriental scholarship was that he had combined in him the old Shastric methods of study and had brought his culture to bear upon his vast store of knowledge of Sanskrit in a manner which very few Sanskrit scholars had been able to do on this side of India. Sir Ramkrishna had lived the life of a Guru. It was a plain and simple life; it was a life of plain living and high thinking in the strictest sense of the expression.

Mr. D. G. Padhye then moved the following resolution: "That this meeting of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association and of the general public of Bombay deem it their duty to give expression to the widely felt feelings of deep regret caused among all classes and creeds by the death of Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar. In him the country has lost an earnest devotee of learning, a life-long teacher and student, a profound scholar, an antiquarian and as author, and one who held the foremost rank amongst the exponents of oriental learning of the modern type. The great outstanding fact of his life was that he was not only a founder and high priest of a new form of Hindu faith laying special emphasis on 'bhakti' and piety, on purity and righteousness, but also one of the pioneer inaugurators of all progressive and enlightened movements of the day. His services to the cause of social reform were thus as much by precept as by practical action of remarkable character."

The resolution was seconded by Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, who observed that by the death of Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar India had lost one of the most distinguished antiquarians and orientalists, and the most eminent Sanskrit scholar. Dr. Bhandarkar was a Maharshi of the Maharashtra.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the meeting to an end.

ADVANCE KHADI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UDAIPUR, Sept. 18.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and the party who have been here for the last two days have met with success in their mission. Yesterday morning they saw Major Biscoe, British Resident in Udaipur. He was very pleased with Khadi samples. Shriman Maharaj Kumar Sahib granted an interview in Jagniwas, where Ministers and leading officers were also invited to see Khadi samples. Maharaj Kumar Sahib and others made valuable purchases. Shriman Maharaj Kumar Sahib showed keen interest and appreciated the idea of opening a Khadi Bhandar, promising support.

To-day, His Highness Maharaja Sahib granted an interview and expressed his great satisfaction at the progress this hand industry was doing.

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REFLECTIONS OF A RECLUSE

On the 15th August last "Scandalous" with Perkins up came out as a very remarkable second to "Cintra" by a short head. On the 22nd in the Mahableshwar Plate the colt proved himself a huge failure though he was carrying only 8-9 as against 9-0 on the first occasion. On these two occasions Perkins, the stable Jockey, rode him. On the 2nd September the colt (9-1), with Stokes up, wins the race by half a length. On the 5th September the same colt (9-3) with the same Stokes up came out 3rd to Cup-a-Pie who was in front of him by more than a length. The failure of the colt on the 22nd and his win on the 2nd September were not quite acceptable to those who had made a study of the performance of this wonderful colt in the past. There was something wrong somewhere and the first man that came out with a complaint was, it is alleged, Jockey Perkins. There was then a loud cry in the Press about it and in certain quarters it was asserted that the W. I. T. C. was instituting serious enquiries about the alleged irregular running of the colt. The rumour went so far as to say that either the Jockey or the Trainer, in other words, Perkins or Byramjee, will have to answer for the alleged sin of Scandalous. After a few days it was announced in an evening paper that the rumour had no foundation at all. It may then be asked: Did Perkins lodge a complaint? and if so, did the W. I. T. C. enquire into the matter? I have reason to believe that Perkins did lodge a complaint. Whether the complaint was investigated by the W. I. T. C. and if so, with what result, I cannot say. One thing is certain; the public has been kept in dark in so far as the said two issues are concerned. The procedure adopted in this particular case is rather curious. It has not the sanction and support of precedents. Let me make myself clearer by citing a case or two similar to the one under reference.

In September, 1924, Jockey Perkins was reported for an alleged unprofessional conduct. He was called upon by the racing authorities to explain his conduct. On that occasion Perkins was under suspension from 2nd to 24th September, 1924. The trouble then was caused by the failure of "Mystery" in the Poona Country-bred Derby. In that race "Mystery" was beaten by "Joviality" by 1½ lengths. The one was ridden by Perkins and the other by Burn. Subsequently "Mystery" was ridden in the Poona Country-bred St. Leger by Harrison and "Mystery" won it very convincingly. It was for this Perkins had to undergo a period of suspension from 2nd to 24th September, 1924. Yet another case.

In 1920 when "Collingwood" was ridden by Barnett he proved a failure. On the second occasion "Collingwood" was tried by Brown and he won the race in a very convincing style. On the third occasion "Collingwood" was ridden by Jockey Ruiz and proved a miserable failure. The running of "Collingwood" was considered by the authorities of the W. I. T. C. as an instance of in and out running and was seriously investigated. The order passed in that case was:

"The Stewards further considered the running of Mr. Gahagan's b. a. h "Collingwood" and came to the unanimous decision that the Trainer of the horse, Goolam Ali, be warned off from all courses over which they have control.

The Stewards whilst exonerating the owner, consider that he should exercise greater supervision over the management of his horses.

The Stewards exonerate the Jockeys Barnett and Ruiz, who rode the horse in the Dealers' Plate and the Gaye Plate respectively."

As a result of the above order Mr. Goolam Ali had to undergo a period of suspension from February, 1920, to the close of March, 1922. This Muhammadan Trainer would have continued under suspension but for the strenuous fight put up on his behalf by the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Racing Gazette."

The two instances quoted above however show only one side of the picture. I will now cite a case or two of irregular running of horses and give the decisions in those cases.

In December, 1924, Arrowy had a hollow victory in the Rous Handicap, a victory which caused great surprise to those who had their trust and belief in what is known as "form." In the Moderate Plate, a few days previously, the filly came out as disgracefully as disgrace can ever be, while the stable companion easily disposed off the field. The failure of Arrowy was displayed on the 21st and on the 27th the same filly Arrowy came out to win in a surprising manner. That was also irregular running, but there was no suspension of the Trainer as was done in the case of "Collingwood."

On the 24th September, 1924, Golden Vision, with Morris up, failed in the Ripon Plate. On the 24th December the mare won the Moderate Plate in a walk-over style with Herbert up. On the 27th December the same mare with McQuade up disgraced herself, her Trainer, and her Jockey. That was also a case of irregular running and yet there was no suspension of the Trainer, no warning to the owner to exercise careful supervision over his horses; nothing of the kind.

I will give below the number of tickets Arrowy, Golden Vision, and also Scandalous had when they won and when they failed. They all belong to the same stable. The figures tell a very wonderful tale indeed, which speaks for itself:—

Arrowy—21st December, 1924: 977 (Fails); 27th December, 1924: 370 (Wins).

Golden Vision—21st December, 1924: 677 (Wins); 27th December, 1924: 974 (Fails).

Scandalous—15th August, 1925: 150 (2nd); 22nd August, 1925: 689 (Nowhere); 2nd September, 1925: 365 (Wins).

The public who patronize the Turf so liberally has a right to know and the W. I. T. C. is in duty bound to let them know what has become of the complaint alleged to have been submitted by Perkins. Was any enquiry instituted in the matter? Why did Scandalous fail on the second occasion? Who was responsible for that failure? Did Perkins complain against himself or against those who had taken part with him in the race? Or did he complain against the Trainer, Mr. Byramjee? The disconnection of Perkins with Mr. Byramjee's stable only indicates that Mr. Byramjee was not satisfied with Perkins. But the fact that Perkins is allowed by the W. I. T. C. to ride for other stables clearly shows that in the eyes of the W. I. T. C. Perkins has not done anything at all to merit its displeasure. The fact that Mr. Byramjee has not been punished even with a warning for the alleged irregular running of Scandalous proves that he is also innocent in the matter under reference. Wherein comes the necessity then, for Perkins to lodge a complaint to the W. I. T. C. as he is alleged to have done? If the complaint of Perkins was a frivolous one, why was he not punished for submitting such a complaint? The facts disclosed above indicate that the alleged irregular running of Scandalous has to be accounted for by some one. We cannot reasonably presume that it was solely the inconsistency of Scandalous himself. The W. I. T. C. should investigate this case as it is a proper case for investigation, and must bring those to book who are responsible for the ugly rumour about Scandalous though this colt belongs to a big stable. If the W. I. T. C. will not move in the matter they will have to burn the order they had passed in the case of Goolam Ali and Collingwood. To make fish of one and flesh of another is very undesirable. Mr. Gahagan was asked to exercise more careful supervision over his horses because of the irregular running of his Collingwood. Was His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur asked to exercise his supervision over his horses? If not, why not? If the Jockey had been exonerated, why not let the public know it by means of a notification on the board of the Turf?

Cases like the one under reference are generally investigated forthwith in other places and the results are made known to the public. Why not here?

[For the sake of its reputation the W. I. T. C. ought to be less reticent regarding the big stables. There seems to be an impression among the public that it is the small fry that are always severely punished while the big ones can do what they please.—Editor. "B. C."]

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(17)

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

(Continued from page 6.)

ance Member Sir Malcolm Hailey once openly admitted that it did come out of the producer's pockets.

Producer Hit Hard.

Then the next thing we have to consider is:—Is it equitable to take this money from the producer instead of taking it from the country as a whole? I have already discussed this side of the question and shown that:

1. the producer is the one section of the population that is hardest hit by present world condition, and his wage is to-day at or near pre-war levels i.e., "far below what he ought to earn in view of the present general price level."

2. those who are not producers but only consumers have generally got their wages levelled up to the present general price level.

3. The agricultural population is the poorest section of the Indian population, and is very deeply submerged in debt.

If 1 and 3 are borne in mind, it will be at once clear that it is most inequitable for Government to extract the Rs. 5 or 6 crores of so-called gains in Exchange from the producer, the poorest and most needy section of the population.

If 2 is borne in mind, it will be clear that if these Rs. 5 or 6 crores are really required, and if Government wish to take the money from that section of the population that is most capable of bearing such additional burdens, then it should be taken from the consumer classes.

We now come to the next consideration, viz., if we go back to 1s. 4d. will it cause a deficit in the Budget owing to the disappearance of the Exchange profits? and is it likely to be made up from expansion of present sources of revenue? This leads us to an examination of the present sources of revenue of the Central Government. The Budget for 1925-26 gives the following principal sources of Revenue for the current year

	Crores.
Customs	Rs. 46.35
Taxes and income	Rs. 17.35
Salt	Rs. 6.95
Opium	Rs. 3.56
Railways, nett	Rs. 33.89

No Danger of Deficit.

Let us consider whether any of these items are likely to expand as a direct result of the return to 1s. 4d.

CUSTOMS.—Most of our Import Duties are ad valorem i.e., are so many per cent. on the value. This value is not always the Invoice Value. We have what is called a Tariff Value. Government, in order to avoid trouble at time of Import, and possibly also to safeguard itself against a real decline of values or an undervaluation by Importers, has adopted the device of fixing the values of the leading articles year by year according to the prices prevailing at the time of fixing up the Tariff Rates. The duties are then charged on such values without regard to the Invoice or market value on the date of Import. But the point is that the Duties are ad valorem and are charged on so-determined market values. Therefore if the rate goes back to 1s. 4d. every imported article that is now worth £10 in the foreign markets and is to-day imported as worth only Rs. 133 1/3 at 1s. 6d. Exchange will have to be declared as worth Rs. 150, and duty will have to be paid on the larger sum. This will result in 12½ per cent. more money being collected in the shape of Customs Duties than is being done to-day with Exchange at 1s. 6d. As the present revenue is over 46 crores, it means that it will automatically expand by over 5 crores if we return to the 1s. 4d. bassis. Consequently, the expansion in this one item alone will cover the whole of the Exchange Profit that Government now budgets for.

TAXES ON INCOME.—The amount budgeted for is Rs. 17.35 crores. Of these the most important contributions are

	Income Tax	Super-tax.
Bombay	3.14	1.35
Bengal	3.78	2.48
Madras	1.35	.27
U. P.	.78	.20
Burma	1.46	.55
	10.51	4.85

This gives a total of 15.36 crores for these five important areas or over 90 per cent. of the total Revenue from Income and Super Tax. This is very natural, because the bulk of the Exports and Import Trade and the bulk of our industries are carried on in these five provinces.

Now, let us see what expansion we can reasonably look for if we go back to 1s. 4d.

It is by now well known that the present high exchange hits all our industries very hard, the most glaring instance to-day being that of the cotton manufacturing industry, although other minor industries, and even the coal mining industry, are suffering from the competition that the higher rate of Exchange makes possible. As most of these industries are organised on a large scale, it is impossible for them every nowo and then to start work when it pays to do so, and to shut down again as soon as it becomes unprofitable. Therefore, they are compelled to go on even when it is actually unprofitable to go on manufacturing. Such industries are deterred from shutting down by the disorganisation of their labour and the incidence of their standing charges which continue to be incurred whether the factory works or is shut down. The result is that they go on working even after profits melt away, and it is their own profits that the whole burden of the competition made possible by higher exchange falls first, because the manufacturer, in order to be able to sell his goods and keep the factory going, goes on reducing prices to meet the competition up to the point where there may be no profit left.

If this peculiarity of the position of the owners of organised industries is carefully considered, it will be at once seen that a 12½ rise in Exchange will not mean only a 12½ per cent. fall in profits, but may mean 50 per cent. or 100 per cent. fall in profits. Consequently if we go back to the pre-war rate of 1s. 4d. and free our industries from the present unfair competition of foreign goods, the result may be to improve industrial profits by not 12½ per cent., but 25 to 50 per cent.

As it is industrial profits that pay the major part of the income and super-taxes both directly and indirectly in the above provinces, it will be readily seen that a reversion to 1s. 4d. might result in an improvement in the receipts from Income and Super-Taxes by 4 to 5 crores. In any case, I do not think it will be at all too optimistic to look for an improvement of at least 2 crores.

SALT.—This head of revenue must certainly benefit from the improved position of the agricultural classes consequent on the better prices that they will get for their produce on the basis of 1s. 4d. exchange.

OPIUM.—There should be some benefit here too on the prices realized on the exports of this article.

RAILWAYS.—Railway revenues are always affected by general business prosperity or by trade depression. This results from the fact that when business and profits are good, there is always a large movement of goods. When trade is bad, there is less movement, because people feel discouraged, and will not venture, even when they see some prospect of a profit, for fear that it might again result in a further loss which they could but ill afford. Apart from increases in traffic and in earnings resulting from trading operations as such, there is bound to be a considerable increase in holiday traffic, pilgrim traffic, etc., etc., if the material condition of the masses improves, which it must do with higher prices for agricultural products, and better prices for the products of our industries. I, therefore, think it will be safe to look for a net improvement of at least 3 crores from the Railways.

It will, therefore, be seen that there is no danger of an eventual deficit, and no danger of additional taxation having to be imposed, if we decide to revert to 1s. 4d. gold.

(To be continued.)

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In my first letter I showed how a settlement Officer's sympathy was of no value to the farmer I shall try to show in this that the so-called care he takes in shifting evidence is even injurious to the farmer as it has always resulted to benefit the Government which make a demand for an ever increasing revenues, although while claiming a refund of their provincial contributions made towards the costs of India Government. The local Government have never refrained from insisting upon the truth that the land assessment here had reached its climax and that it had long before ceased to be an expanding source of revenues. Notwithsanding such sworn assertions of the truth what an excluding source of devenues they have made out of the land assessment? In a financial note submitted by Mr. P. J. Mead, C.S.I. C.I.E., to the Bombay Excise Committee in March, 1922 Land Revenue is shown to be roughly 4 (four) crores. To-day in the last Budget estimate of 1925 it has almost reached 6 (six) crores! And still the orders of Government have gone round the revising Settlement Officers to allow a general increase of 33 per cent over the existing Assessment; and all this is surely with Mr. Gordon's "greatest solicitude for tehe welfare of the rural population!" These Settlement officers by a touch of a magic wand of an expert knowledge they claim to possess turn the very common earth into Gold and exhibit it in all its glittering colours to the ignorant satisfaction of those who are not the victims of this performance and turn the ever growing poor innocent peasant dumb in bewilderment at the scientific way in which this curious transformation is achieved.

Speaking on the care with which the evidence of rental values is shifted we have seen it exemplified in this year's operations of the revision settlement in Kaira. The very first complaint that was made in a meeting by the representatives of the various branches of our Association was that Mr. Master the revision Settlement Officer, had not visited all the villages whose assessments he has recommended to increase in Borsad and Anand and other talukas and wherever he paid a flying visit no proper inquiry was at all made. As Mr. Gordon suggested before the Committee there was perhaps no need to visit the villages as the rent-notes were all noted in the record of rights which could be had at the Taluka towns. The figures are probably taken from this record and you need not go to the villages to which the entries refer! You need not ask even the mukhi to explain if the rent was economic or it largely represented the interest on monies borrowed by the former or even it was a representative rent for all the other holdings which were not rented forming about 90 to 95 per cent. of the whole in villages! Nor do you require to check the statement of a revenue patel or such other revenue officer by any independent inquiry on the spot.

Shifting of the rentals collected from the record of rights is reported to apparently to arrive at an accurate estimate of 'profits of Agriculture' to be considered in the revision settlements as required under Sec 107 of the Land Revenue Code. The meaning of 'profits of agriculture' is not defined and even according to Mr. Gordon this idea is too vague to be of any use in settlements and one fails to understand how you could sensibly ascertain such profits of agriculture when what is meant by the term is itself so vague. To attempt to ascertain such profits by an equally undefined idea contained in rents is simply to replace 'profits of agriculture' by 'rents' which surely was not meant by the Legislature, for, otherwise, it should have easily inserted that word in the section. The fact that Legislature preferred the words 'profits of agriculture' to the word 'rents' shows that the rents were not representative of the profits of agriculture. As these ideas were conceived by the framers of the section. Agreeing with the Legislature, we contend, that rents do not represent the profits of agriculture, but they represent many other things besides which could not possibly be claimed as profits. It becomes, therefore, necessary to analyse the various considerations that go to determine the amounts of rents actually paid by the farmers to the landlord, and which render the rents utterly unreliable as a basis of assessment even for the piece of land which fetches that rent, much less as a standard for other plots for which there are not such rents paid which form in villages from 90 to 95 per cent. of total holdings.

To clearly mark out these various considerations we will select an illustration from a village Thamna in Anand Taluka, an unfortunate recipient of Mr. Master's sympathetic care in revision settlement.

Surv. No.	Acreage.	Rent.	Per Guntha.
46/1	0-34.	1-3-0	0-0-6½.
46/2	0-22.	24-0-0	0-14-0
47	0-30	1-2-0	0-0-7 1-5

These figures are taken from the village records and they are accurate. On a study of these figures we see a marked difference in the rentals, it being 28 and 24 times that of the two most consecutively adjacent survey numbers. We have selected these numbers with a view to eliminate from our considerations any difference in the rentals that might be urged on grounds such as the intrinsic worth of plots of land as they all must fall under the same classification as Nos. 46/1.2 are parts of the same survey number and No. 47 is the most consecutively adjacent to it. The difference in rent would not be due to any difference in distance or direction from the village site or market place nor would it be due to any potential value due to any natural irrigation facilities as all of these plots are situated together in one place and they are so small occupying not much space altogether measuring about 2 acres 6 gunthas only. Eliminating these the only possible grounds of this striking difference in rents must therefore be attributed to some of the following reasons. (1) The rents may represent interest on mortgage debts incurred by the farmer irrespective of productive capacity of the field. (2) The rents may include in them amounts due to the landlord as price of manure that he supplies to the farmer as is customary in some parts of Gujerat or price of fruits of the trees growing in the fields. (3) The rent may represent the cultural difference in a plot of land on which the farmer may have bestowed his labour and capital to confer on it a high productive capacity and also to maintain the same by a constant and judicious application of such labour and capital:—In other words the difference in rents may be due to continuous improvements of the soil at the farmer's cost of labour and capital. (4) The difference in rents may be due to sheer necessity of procuring a piece of land to employ on it his labour to maintain himself and his family resulting in a severe competition regardless of cutting down the standard of living even to a starving point. (5) In rare cases it may also be due to the fancy of a former, when these causes opedate singly or jointly to determine the amounts of rent; the struggle of forces ruthlessly weighs the weaker party down so much that he has to sacrifice even the vital portion of the produce which he could in all justice claim as his.

Now it is possible to shift out those rents which largely may fall under causes 1 and 2 by examining the parties to the contracts and scrutinising the contents of the documents but it is almost impossible to ascertain what portion of the rent may really represent the cultural value of the land which is exempt from taxation under the law. If you were to measure it by interest on the market price of the land it would still include in it the just remuneration of the labour of collection of rents. Even if you were to succeed in eliminating such portion of rents as would be representative of the third cause it will be hopeless to adequately eliminate a portion representing the fourth and the fifth elements in our consideration of causes; and no civilised Government that cannot make sufficient provision for other industries on which a man can employ his labour to earn a decent living for himself and his family can justly claim to make the life of the farmer harder by taxing him on a basis of rents made possible. Only by such severe competition reducing him to starvation as is the Thamna village evinced in its vital statistics losing 60 per cent of its population within the last 20 years including in this loss a natural rise of 30 per cent. if it were in a healthy and prosperous condition.

Extremely delicate situation is revealed in these rental figures on our attempting to ascertain a portion of the rentals to be assigned to the cultural value of these plots. In Nos. 46/1 and 47 which fetch only a nominal rent just sufficient perhaps to meet the Government assessment the farmers must be proving very strong against the land-lord who is perhaps generous enough to acknowledge the hardships in agriculture or a so-called weak person not to carve out for himself the least he could from the competiting farmers. Perhaps the reverse is the case with regard to No No 46/12, where the land-lord must be a usurer and the farmers weak enough to allow a large encroachment on his share of labour or the rent must be be lien of interest on mortgage debts irrespective of the producing effects of the fields. These are the only reasonable explanations of such a striking difference in rents and they at once point to us that neither the one nor the other possibly represents the profits of agriculture taxable under the law. Much could they be taken as a guide to establish a standard to be applied to the rest of the survey numbers in the village. Mr. Gordon is right when he says that such an attempt "might well result in injustice."—Yours, etc.,

M. C. PATEL.

Ahmedabad, Sept. 17.

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SENSATIONAL CASE AT THANA.

LIEUT. PATWARDAN'S MORTGAGE TRANSACTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA.

Continuing his cross-examination of witness (Lieutenant Patwardhan) Mr. Ferreira, Solicitor, showed him a letter re settlement of suits. Having read the letter Mr. Ferreira asked witness:—

Who gave instructions for this letter?—What are you asking because I don't understand. They told me to go there.

Mr. F. to Court: Are you accepting this statement?—I am only recording what is coming.

Mag. to witness: These amounts (referring to amounts mentioned by Mr. Ferreira) are omitted in the sale-deed?—Are they? Are they?

Mag.: Did you or did you not give instructions to Mantri and Co.?—That makes very difficult to answer.

Say whether you have given or not?—That is the way they are trying to bind me in both ways.

Were definite instructions given by you or was it Shamba who gave the instructions?—How can I write to him. They must have consulted before. Manek was the man who made all these things.

Note by the Court: Ex. 39 was the result of mine and Manek's instructions to the Solicitors.

Mr. F.: In that you say—

Mag.: He does not say; the Solicitors say.

Mr. F.: That the Solicitors wanted the full amount of the balance to be paid.

Mag.: Yes. He has given that answer.

Mr. F.: If the balance is not so paid, the balance would run with interest and would be secured by mortgage?—The Solicitors took all precaution in this matter. The balance must be paid at the time of the sale; if not paid at the time of the mortgage he told me to write this.

Mr. Mantri may have taken necessary steps to guard my interest. I did not understand it at the time, but when Mr. Ferreira read it to me I understand he has been guarding my interest.

(As witness was talking away while the above note was being written the Magistrate warned the witness not to disturb him as he could not write.)

Mr. F. to witness: Who gave him the papers?—I must have given the title-deeds to Mr. Mantri. The title-deeds were with me.

Letter of the 27th August (to Court this is not exhibited) written by Mantri and Co. to Purnanand. (After reading it) to witness: Who gave instructions for this to Mr. Mantri?—I don't know there are so many letters. I don't remember.

Witness again keeps talking away and again the Magistrate to witness: "Will you please stop your talk. Let me write."

Witness: Many letters were being written those days and Manek was always with me.

Mr. F.: That is whenever you went to Mantri, Manek was there?—That time I did not know Manek was with me. I did not keep a diary. Most of the time he was with me.

On the 24th September, 1923, Clubwalla sent to Mantri the draft of the agreement?—What is the use of showing me that agreement.

You don't admit Mantri was your Solicitor?—How can I say.

Did you see the draft agreement for sale?—No.

Did you see this draft agreement (shown to witness).

Mag.: It is a rough copy. Say if you remember?—I don't remember.

Mr. F.: On the 17th September Mantri and Co. wrote this letter (letter read). You say that if it was sold then one-half should be given to you and one-half should be kept by them. Did you instruct them to write this letter?

Mag.: First of all, have you understood that letter?—I don't remember because all these things were done through Manek.

Mr. F.: Did you agree that if you sold the property for any price exceeding Rs. 70,000 not before the end of September, 1923, you would get your share in the profits?—How can I say.

They said we won't agree to Rs. 55,000 to Rs. 65,000, but if you sell for more than Rs. 70,000 they would give the difference to you?—How can I say I don't know the law. I don't know this. I don't know anything. Manek was there making everything.

Wit.: Manek was friend of Shamba.

Mag.: I don't want more.

Mr. F.: Did you agree to it?

Mag.: He says he does not remember it.

Mr. F.: This letter says that the excess over Rs. 70,000 would go to you?—How can I say. All these things were done in a different form.

Note by Court: I can't say whether or not I agreed to the proposal made in Ex. 43 as all was done under the guidance of Manek who was acting for myself and Shamba.

Mr. F.: When the requisitions as regards title-deeds were sent, did you give instructions for Mantri to reply?—(Witness silent.)

Did you ever see this paper before?—I don't know. I think I may have seen it. I don't remember just now.

Who gave instructions for the replies to Mantri and Co.?—Manek suggested. I say all the time I was not well aware Manek was acting all this time.

Mag.: Did you give those instructions for the replies? What is your answer?—I don't remember.

Mr. F.: Do you suggest that Manek gave them?—I cannot say. Ask Manek.

In Ex. 47 Mantri says that you have not made any false statement (reads letter). Who gave instructions for this?—(Witness silent.)

Mag.: What is it about?

Mr. F.: It is about the trust deed (para 6 read)?—How can I remember. Once I said I don't know. The transaction is passed.

Mr. F.: At the date of this agreement (Ex. 30) there were first Rs. 34,000 due by you. You have admitted that?—Yes.

You also agreed in this agreement under compulsion to pay interest at 7 per cent.?—Yes.

There were also due to the Educational Fund Rs. 13,000 odd at this time?

Mag.: It is mentioned there.

Mr. F. Yes, but I want to found a question. Will you please take down my question, Sir.

Mr. F.: On this date you also owed to Mr. Bhave Rs. 17,000?—Not Rs. 17,000, that is wrong.

Then how much?—You ought to know, you are his pleader.

Court to wit.: I don't want you to argue. You must answer the question.

Wit.: About Rs. 15,000.

Mr. F.: The Education Society's monies were secured by the Trust deed?

Mag.: That you have got.

Mr. F.: Rs. 15,000 of Bhave were secured on the Palghar property, that is this Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 13,000 would first have to be paid before the sale could be made?

Mag.: Why do you ask that question?

Mr. F.: Yes. I am putting this: they would be changing the property and I am showing that.

Mag.: But why not say "it would be paid after the sale."

Mr. F.: From where?

Mag.: He could get Rs. 21,000.

Mr. F.: How could he pay Rs. 28,000 out of Rs. 21,000. I want to show that this is not correct.

Mr. Gupte: I can only say that this is a question of arithmetic.

Mr. F.: Therefore, if you paid out of Rs. 55,000 the amount secured on the trust-deed and the amount secured by Bhave there would be no balance left even to pay.

Mag.: He was to get only the balance of Rs. 21,000.

Mr. F.: I say they were not sufficient to pay Mr. Bhave's mortgage, and the Education Fund.

Mag.: How does that question come?

Mr. F.: Under this agreement he says that the balance to be paid to the purchasers is to be paid in instalment.

Mag.: He agreed under compulsion.

Mr. F.: This sale could never be put through.

Mag.: That is your argument.

Mr. F.: Well, I want to show he knew he could not have put the sale through. The property is charged in two respects.

Mag.: Do you mean to say that the property that was charged was the Palghar property?

Mr. F.: Yes, and how could he talk of balances. I say this is all a fraudulent affair. I want to show that Lieut. Patwardhan deliberately entered into an agreement which could never be completed.

Mag.: This is a point in which you have already gone before with this witness.

Mr. F.: I have not. I have gone through it with Mr. Clubwalla.

Mr. Gupte: If that be the only purpose of the question it does not arise as the agreement was completed and the sale was completed.

Witness at this stage asked the Court to allow him to go out as he wanted to have a smoke and answer a call of nature. He was at once allowed to leave the Court.

(To be continued.)

G. I. P. RY. WORKMEN'S GRIEVANCE

Mr. Jhabvala writes:—

July first saw the transfer of the G. I. P. Railway from Company to State management. The Labour world rejoiced that the capitalist was no more and great hopes aroused that the State would create a new heaven for the Railwaymen.

Inspired by the hope the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union sent a long Representation to the Government asking for the redress of long-standing grievances. "In our representation among other demands we have asked for the recognition of our Union: This is one of our fundamental demands. That it is reasonable none can deny. We struggled to get recognised by the defunct Company but capitalism everywhere is of the same kind and we did not succeed. We had expected, now that the Government itself has on moving a Bill for the Registration of Trade Unions, it would immediately recognise us as we are the only body which has brought Railway men on the G. I. P. together. But so far we have not received any encouragement and the odds seem to be heavy against us."

ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.

Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Home begs to acknowledge, with thanks the following principal donations received from 1st January 1925 to 31st July 1925 towards the funds of the Home:—Mr. N. H. Moos, J.P. (G. T. Notes) Rs. 1,000; the Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities for 1925, Rs. 500; Messrs. Ralli Bros. (annually), Mr. S. D. Smith, B.A., I. P. and Anonymous from Poona, each Rs. 200; the Damoderdas Tapidas Charitable Fund (annually) Rs. 175; H. E. Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon'ble Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., C.C.I.E., C.M., G.D.S.O., Governor of Bombay (annually), Mr. N. H. Moos, J.P., Mr. F. A. Pereira of Girgaum and Mr. Theo. Pereira (G. P. Note) on memory of his late father Mr. Alexandre Pereira, each Rs. 100; St. Isabel's (Ladies) Charitable Association, Kalbadevie Circle (monthly Rs. 15 from January to June) Rs. 90; Girgaum Circle (monthly Rs. 15 for Dec., Jan., Feb. and Mar.) Rs. 60; Khan Bahadur Sir Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, Kt., C.I.E. and Messrs. F. E. Guzdar & Co. (annually) each Rs. 51; Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., Mr. D. A. Lilanwalla, Mr. Dinshaw Bomanji Vakil, Mr. B. S. Lalkaka, Mr. Roshanalli Hyderalli and Mr. E. M. Carrel, each Rs. 50; and many others of under Rs. 50. Further donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged as the Home is in need of funds.

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UNIVERSITIES & JOURNALISM

EDITORS' ADVICE.

At the conference of the Institute of Journalists at Cambridge in mail week Sir Robert Bruce, editor of the "Glasgow Herald", was elected president for the coming year.

A discussion, in which several members of the University participated, took place on the subject of the training of journalists, especially through the medium of the Universities. Mr. Peaker (president of the institute), describing the scheme instituted by the University of London in consultation with the institute, said something like thirty journalists a year were turned out under it, and, curiously, more women than men were taking the course. If the University man was content to begin at the bottom of the ladder he might do very well, but too often he wanted to start three-parts of the way up because of his University education.

Mr. Moorhead, of the Appointments Board of Cambridge University, agreed, but said it was often difficult for a man at the end of his university training to undertake a further eighteen months' or two years' training before beginning to earn his living.

Sir Alfred Robbins described in eulogistic terms the working of the diploma in the Faculty of Journalism at the University of Missouri, and strongly recommended the example to English Universities.

Mr. Mossbacher said the main advice he received from editors when seeking a job on a newspaper was, "Don't go to a school of journalism."

Mr. Hinde in thanking the members of the University for their contributions to the debate, expressed a doubt whether the openings in journalism for trained men were sufficient to justify the older Universities in establishing special courses for journalism.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND SNAKES.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Annual Report of the Destruction of Wild Animals and Venemous Snakes in the Bombay Presidency shows that during the year 1924, 23,383 snakes and 6,190 wild animals were destroyed as compared with 22,738 snakes 7,722 wild animas in the previous year. Ratnagiri District alone was responsible for the destruction of 1,818 wild animals and 12,175 snakes, while Kanara was responsible for 817 wild animals and 500 snakes, Kolaba 767 wild animals and 156 snakes. In Dharwar 1,151 wild animals were destroyed.

The total number of persons killed by snake bite numbered 11,224 and by wild animals 68. In Ratnagiri District alone 240 persons were killed by snake bite, in Thana 138 and in Satara 83. The total mortality shows a net decline of 57.

Tigers were responsible for 2 deaths in Panch Mahals, 2 in Thana, 2 in West Khandesh, 1 in Dangs and 1 in Ratnagiri.

ADEN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, Sept. 12.

Rageh, the Arab motor driver who knocked two persons by rash driving on the night of the 10th August 1925, was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment by Captain Sinclair, Judge of the Court of the Resident, Shaikh Othman, on the 10th September.

It is gratifying to note that at last the sympathy of engineers in Aden has been aroused by the remarks regarding roads that were out of repairs. These remarks were published in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 9th June. The road near the Maalla Port Trust Wharf, which is the most frequented one in the whole of Aden, and which might be called the commercial road of the place, has now been thoroughly repaired together with its by-paths forming the ingress and egress to and from the Sheds of the Port Trust Wharf. It is believed that the Aden Port Trust contributed a portion of the cost of making these improvements. But will not this body be pleased to improve the grain godowns abutting on this very road which from their shape and construction are veritable eyesores, and where it seems as if the rats of the whole of Arabia have found a safe refuge? Will not Wittington, as it were, come with his historical cat and drive off these rodents from the Port Trust Godowns? The cost of the huge number of traps now maintained by the Trust would be minimised if rat-proof godowns on scientific principles were constructed; especially in such a place like Aden where the outbreak of plague is highly dangerous to the shipping. Happily the sun is so intensely hot that germs of plague and other epidemics cannot survive, but the port is not free from danger during the cold weather. Will not the Aden Port Trust manage to erect godowns and make things match the improvements recently introduced?

FOOTPATHS AND BRIDGES.

In my notes published in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 14th May I pointed out the preposterous misuse of footpaths in the Crater; but it is regretted nothing has been done in the matter up to now. The Chairman, Aden Settlement, is requested to visit the streets and acquaint himself which he can hardly do by sitting in his room or looking at the footpaths of Steamer Point (an European shopping centre) where no one is allowed to keep even a chair on the footpaths. At Crater there are permanent shops in the corresponding position of the streets.

How dangerous are the small bridges in Aden, one can only learn when one stands near them and watches the mammoth lorries and wagons passing them at a fairly high speed. To broaden them is not a costly affair, but perhaps this will only be done after a few accidents have happened. At present it is nobody's business to see whether these narrow and dangerous bridges have outgrown the conditions of camel cart and horse drawn traffic in which they were originally built.

SANGLI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGLI, Sept. 17.

Professor Karve of the Indian Womens University visited this place recently in connection with the affiliation of the local girls' school to the I. W. University at Poona. According to the proposed arrangements, the school will teach up to the IVth standard in English and in course of time prepare pupils for the matriculation.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., will pay a visit to Sangli on the 27th September in connection with the anniversary of the local free reading room and library conducted by the mercantile community of Sangli.

Dr. R. P. Paranjapye will visit Sangli in October. He is to stay for a few days with Mr. N. K. Mainkar, President of the Municipality.

The Chief of Sangli has gone to Simla to attend the Standing Committee Meeting of the Chamber of Princes.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The Triennial General Elections of the Bombay Municipality will take place in the third week of January 1926. A preliminary Electoral Roll is being prepared by the Municipality, which will be published in the second week of October next. Every resident of Bombay who pays a rent of Rs. 10 or more per month and who is 21 years in age is eligible to stand as a candidate and/or to vote at the elections. But in order to qualify himself for voting or to stand as a candidate his name must be in the Electoral Roll.

It is therefore requested that those who are eligible for voting should atonce apply to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay Municipality to get his name entered in the new Electoral Roll, or to get the forms duly filled in before 30th instant from the undersigned. (Hon. Secretary, M. R. Association, Princess Street.)

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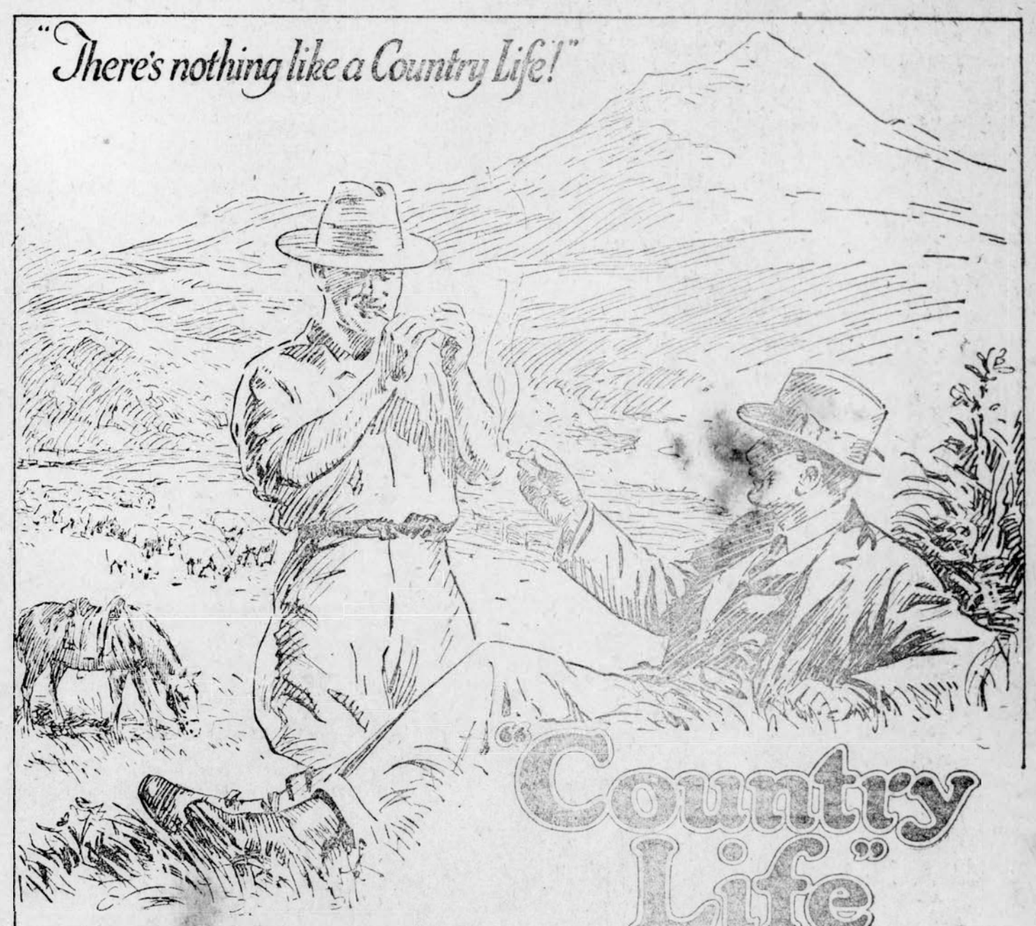

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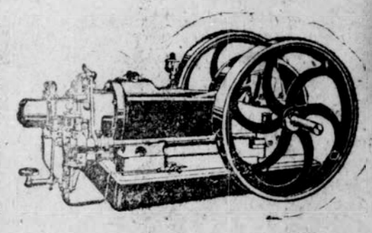

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